BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

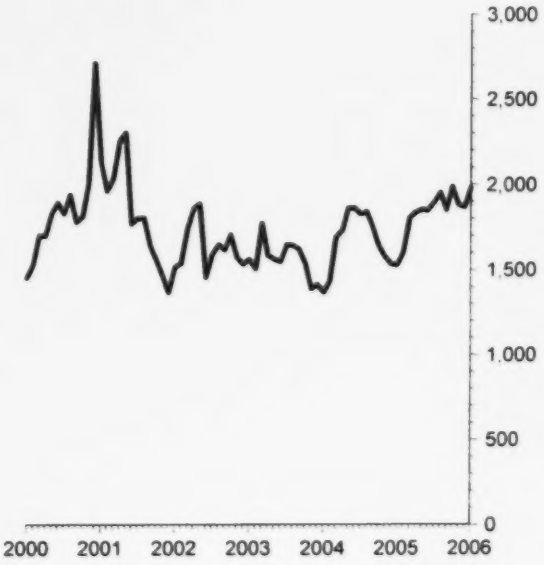
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
March 2006
Issue: 06-01

Exports ◆ January 2006

- The value of BC origin exports soared 19.9% in January compared to the same month in 2005. A significant boost in shipments to the United States (+29.6%), particularly for energy products (+107.0%), was the primary driver of the large year-over-year jump.
- Price inflation was the primary reason for an 86.1% rise in total BC exports of energy products, although quantities of electricity and natural gas exports also grew significantly. Electricity exports skyrocketed 190.8% in January, while shipments of natural gas almost doubled (+98.0%) compared to the same month a year earlier. Coal exports also experienced substantial growth (+47.8%), despite the fact that there was a decline in volumes shipped.
- The forest sector saw a mixed performance in January, with shipments of solid wood products climbing 12.9%, while exports of pulp and paper continued to fall, dropping 4.0% compared to a year earlier. Exports of softwood lumber increased 15.7% to lead the way among solid wood products, while a slump in paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint) exports (-13.1%) was the main contributor to the dip in pulp and paper shipments.
- Exports of metallic mineral products slipped 9.6% as declines in shipments of copper ores and concentrates (-41.6%) and molybdenum ores and concentrates (-15.1%) offset gains in other metallic minerals.
- Despite the high value of the dollar relative to other currencies, BC exports of machinery and equipment continue to climb, rising 10.4% in January, mainly on the strength of a 34.3% jump in shipments of electrical, electronic and communications equipment.
- In addition to the US, other destinations of BC exports that experienced a significant increase in shipments in January were the United Kingdom (+141.8%), Japan (+21.5%) and China (+14.6%). On the other hand, exports to Taiwan (-46.6%), South Korea (-23.9%) and India (-20.6%) dropped.

Exports to the US have been rising despite the appreciation of the Canadian dollar

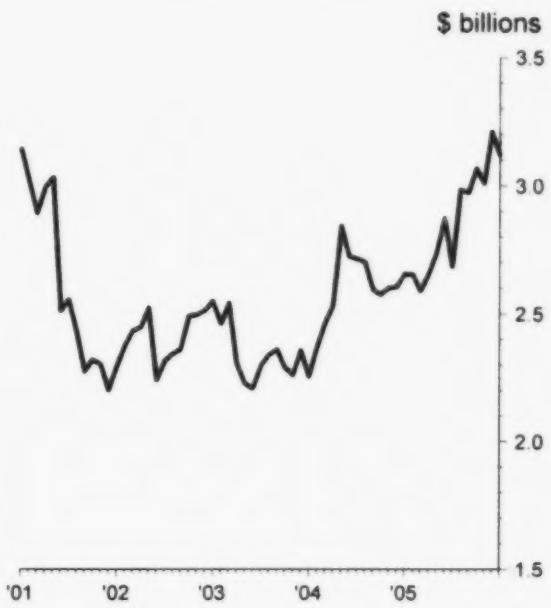


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- A 14.1% slump in exports to countries other than the United States resulted in a 2.7% drop in overall exports in January. Shipments to the US climbed 4.0% to offset some of the decline in exports to other destinations.
- Overall energy exports fell 2.1% despite a 13.9% increase in shipments of energy products to the US. Exports of energy elsewhere plunged 23.7%. Exports of machinery and equipment (-6.7%), and industrial and consumer goods (-7.3%) also saw large declines.

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) dipped in January



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Jan 2004	172	334	1,033	311	404	2,255	1,496
Feb	187	349	1,042	333	455	2,366	1,512
Mar	187	351	1,156	317	452	2,464	1,613
Apr	190	342	1,188	315	497	2,532	1,648
May	196	441	1,335	340	532	2,843	1,764
Jun	198	384	1,307	345	491	2,725	1,787
Jul	206	387	1,272	355	496	2,715	1,766
Aug	187	377	1,276	341	521	2,702	1,763
Sep	200	298	1,265	340	491	2,594	1,718
Oct	209	336	1,186	341	503	2,575	1,659
Nov	197	458	1,115	340	492	2,602	1,711
Dec	186	452	1,127	327	514	2,605	1,684
Jan 2005	193	445	1,125	335	556	2,655	1,673
Feb	183	419	1,163	337	550	2,653	1,722
Mar	180	444	1,124	336	507	2,590	1,723
Apr	183	495	1,111	351	515	2,656	1,740
May	186	538	1,121	356	535	2,737	1,725
Jun	206	612	1,105	360	590	2,873	1,771
Jul	176	681	990	359	479	2,685	1,808
Aug	203	800	1,067	364	549	2,983	1,837
Sep	197	776	1,049	366	585	2,973	1,835
Oct	201	841	1,123	375	527	3,067	2,020
Nov	209	717	1,123	376	584	3,009	2,023
Dec	203	830	1,193	391	591	3,208	2,023
Jan 2006	201	812	1,194	365	549	3,121	2,104

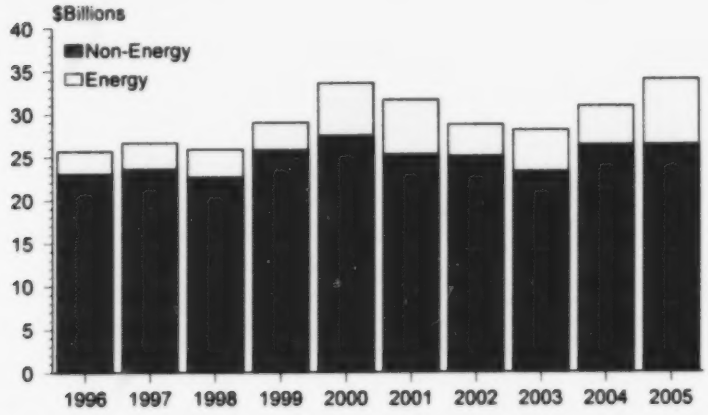
BC Exports: 2005 in Review

106-04576/

The value of BC exports jumped 10% in 2005, despite the appreciation in the Canadian dollar

Despite the continued appreciation of the Canadian dollar against other currencies, particularly the US dollar, the value of BC origin exports climbed 10.0% from 2004 to 2005. However, when exports of energy products were excluded, the growth in merchandise exports from BC was virtually flat (+0.1%). While an increase in demand for goods such as natural gas, electricity and coal contributed to the rise in energy shipments, price inflation was the most significant driver of the 68.3% jump in the value of energy exports. The average price received for BC shipments of natural gas rose just over 25%, while electricity cost almost 50% more for importers of the BC product and coal prices were up just over 75% compared to a year earlier.

Excluding energy, growth in BC exports was virtually flat in 2005



Price inflation and high demand for energy products were the main contributors to the overall growth in BC exports

Aside from energy, international shipments of metallic mineral products also experienced significant growth in 2005, rising 28.6%, mainly on the strength of demand from China, which has helped drive up metal prices worldwide. BC exports of machinery and equipment were another bright spot, expanding 7.1% from a year earlier, and shipments of agriculture and food products (excluding fish) saw similar growth, jumping 7.0% in 2005.

Slumping exports in the forest sector offset much of the increase in shipments of other commodities. The value of exports of pulp and paper products dropped 7.5%, mainly due to a 13.2% plunge in exports of pulp. Higher prices for newsprint resulted in a 2.5% rise in exports of that product, despite a decline in volumes shipped, which helped mitigate the impact of dwindling pulp shipments somewhat. Exports of solid wood products fell 5.8%, with the value of shipments of softwood lumber shrinking 9.0%. The only wood products that experienced export growth were value added wood products (+5.1%) and unprocessed logs, which increased both in terms of value (+24.7%) and quantity shipped (+36.6%).

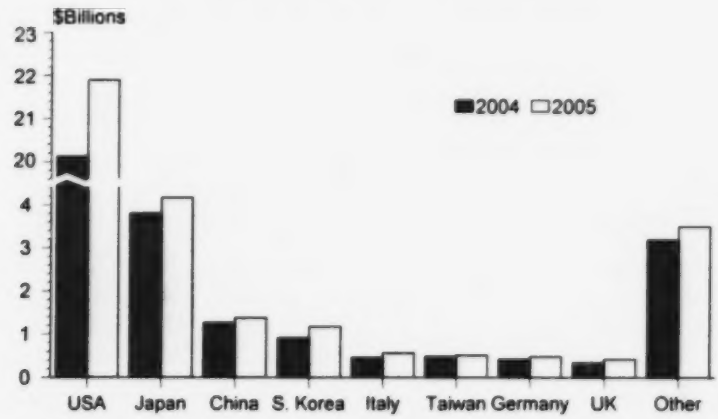
Forest sector exports slumped for the most part, with the exception of newsprint, value added wood products and unprocessed logs

Another commodity group that has been experiencing lean times in terms of value of exports is apparel and accessories. International shipments of these goods from BC have fallen for five consecutive years including double-digit declines in four of those years. In 2005, the value of exports of apparel and accessories from BC slumped 11.3%. The removal of global import quotas for clothing and textiles on January 1, 2005 has opened up the market for these goods to developing nations and North American manufacturers are finding it difficult to compete with lower-cost regions such as China. In addition, the greater availability of apparel from these countries has resulted in lower prices for the goods, which is also affecting the bottom line of exporters in BC and elsewhere in North America.

Exports of apparel and accessories are down for the fifth consecutive year

Overall, despite declines for some goods, BC origin exports to most destinations have increased in the last year. While China is often hailed as the key Asian market that exporters in North America should pursue, growth in BC exports to both Japan and South Korea exceeded that of the jump in shipments to China, although the rise in the value of exports to China was still substantial, climbing 9.0%. Japan's economic rebound was the impetus behind the greater demand for BC goods, pushing BC exports to that country up 9.7%. South Korea experienced the sharpest incline in imports of BC goods, at 28.9%.

BC exports are up to most destinations



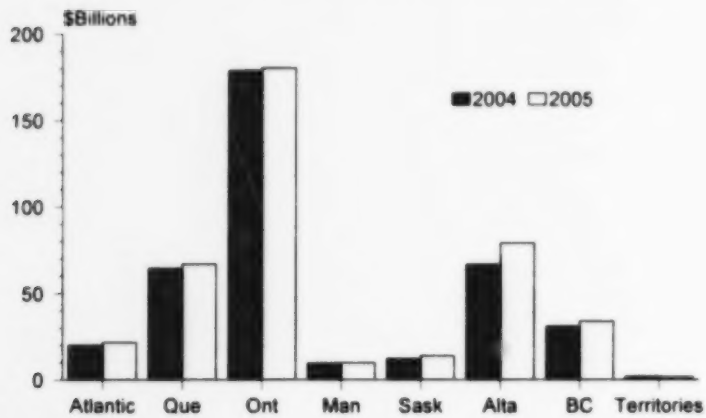
BC exports to most destinations were higher in 2005 compared to a year earlier

The expansion in BC exports was not limited to Asian destinations. In Europe, Italy (+22.8%), Germany (+14.8%) and the United Kingdom (+23.6%) all experienced significant growth in imports of BC products. Shipments to the United States, by far the most significant destination for exports from BC, climbed 8.8%, mostly due to a 55.1% jump in exports of energy products.

British Columbia was not alone in experiencing higher values of exports in 2005, as most regions in the country saw export growth. Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island led the way with a 19.9% jump in exports, followed by Alberta, at 18.5%. The only region of the country to see a drop in exports was the Northwest

Territories, where international shipments dropped 22.2%.[1] Ontario origin exports edged up only 0.8%, the smallest increase of any province. Since exports from Ontario are mainly comprised of manufactured goods, it has been the province most acutely affected by a rising Canadian dollar.

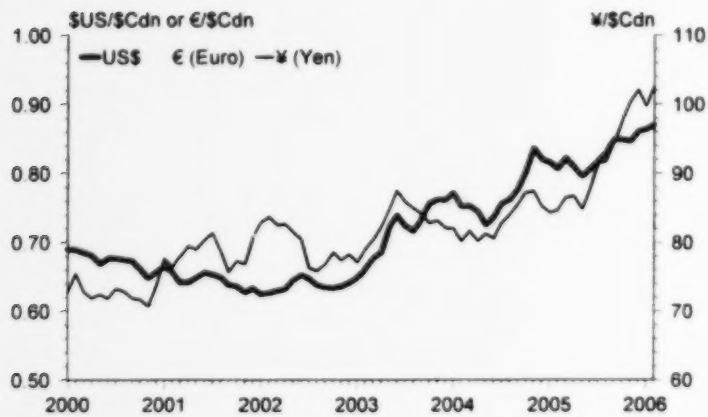
Most regions of the country saw exports rise in 2005



Across the country, all provinces saw an increase in the value of exports, with only the Northwest Territories suffering a decline

The export performance in resource-rich Alberta and BC versus manufacturing-centred Ontario highlights the variable impact of the dollar's appreciation. The Canadian dollar has climbed in value relative to most other currencies, in large part driven by commodity price inflation, but the strong Canadian economy is helping sustain the gains even as prices of resource products have stabilized.

The Canadian dollar continues to appreciate against other currencies



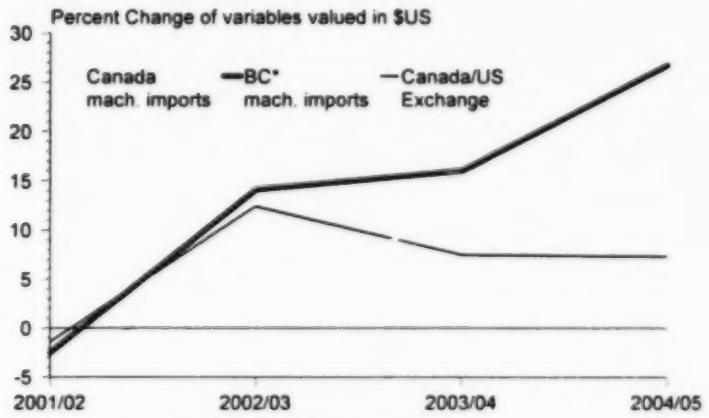
The Canadian dollar is rising relative to all the world's major currencies

[1] This decline is overstated as data for unsorted diamonds were not available for the months of November and December when Statistics Canada produced the year-end 2005 figures. The drop is likely closer to around 18%.

The higher dollar is problematic for all Canadian exporters, but particularly those of manufactured goods. Since commodity price inflation is driving much of the dollar's increase, the impact of a higher Canadian dollar has often been offset by the higher prices for the resource goods. Manufacturers are seeing increased competition from low-cost regimes, such as China and therefore cannot afford to increase their prices, so a higher dollar is costly for them as they will receive fewer Canadian dollars for their goods when they are priced in a foreign currency, or their goods will be more expensive to foreign buyers when they are priced in Canadian currency.

One of the reasons why overall exports have not declined in the face of a soaring dollar may be that manufacturers and other exporters are taking advantage of lower-cost imports of machinery and equipment in an effort to improve productivity through capital upgrades. In other words, just as exports of Canadian goods are more expensive for foreign buyers when the dollar is high, imports of foreign goods into Canada are less expensive because it takes fewer Canadian dollars to buy the goods. In a low-dollar climate, imports of machinery that can help improve productivity are often too expensive and it is not cost-effective for Canadian companies to make these purchases. In effect, the "subsidy" provided by a low-valued dollar offers no incentive to be as efficient as a foreign competitor because the funds needed to maintain that level of efficiency will exceed the revenue bump from productivity improvements. With the higher-valued dollar, not only are Canadian companies more compelled to make productivity improvements to become more competitive, it is also cheaper to do so because imports of those goods are less expensive.

Imports of machinery have been climbing as the Canadian dollar appreciates against other currencies



*Imports cleared through BC customs ports; not necessarily consumed within the province

Canadian manufacturers are importing machinery in order to improve productivity and remain competitive despite the higher dollar

Imports of machinery into Canada have increased dramatically in the last couple of years. This can be seen most clearly when viewing the imports valued in US dollars (which is in what most of

these goods will be priced). In each of the last three years, imports of machinery into Canada have increased, just as the Canadian dollar has appreciated relative to the US dollar over three consecutive years.[2] Valued in US dollars, Canadian machinery imports rose 5.9% in 2003, 10.6% in 2004 and 13.7% in 2005. Imports cleared through BC ports have climbed even more dramatically, with double-digit increases in each of the last three years, including a 26.7% jump in 2005.[3]

Forecasts for the dollar are for more stability and an end to sharp increases, which should help Canadian exporters

While productivity improvements achieved through purchases of machinery and equipment, and other means may help Canadian exporters weather the exchange rate storm, a continued appreciation of the dollar could eventually result in falling exports. The outlook for the Canadian dollar varies, but the average forecast of the British Columbia Economic Forecast Council that advised the Minister of Finance in her preparations for the 2006 provincial budget is for the exchange rate to average 84.8 cents in 2006, well below the 88 cent level at which it has hovered at the beginning of March. The forecasts ranged from a low of 81.0 cents up to a high of 87.8 cents. The Ministry of Finance forecast is for an 86.2 cent dollar in 2006, well above the Council's average. If these forecasts are in the vicinity of the actual annual average, exporters that have been able to remain competitive thus far will likely be able to cope quite well, but if the dollar rises higher than anticipated, to above 90 cents or even more, Canada's export-oriented economy could be headed for a slump.

[2] "Machinery," for the purposes of this report, is comprised of all goods in the harmonized system code classification 84: "Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof." Values are converted to US dollars using an average monthly exchange rate.

[3] Note that imports cleared through BC customs ports are not necessarily consumed within the province and may be en route to other provinces.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

06-01 *BC Exports: 2005 in Review*
(released March 2006)

05-12 *Electricity Puts a Charge into BC Exports*
(released February 2006)

05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
(released January 2006)

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
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(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
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04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
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04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
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04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
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04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
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04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
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03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
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03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

03-08 *Where's the Beef?*
(released October 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2003	2004	2005
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	19,836	47,971	141.8%	19,836	47,971	141.8%	302,431	340,151	420,487
Germany	46,794	38,515	-17.7%	46,794	38,515	-17.7%	364,273	415,542	477,233
People's Republic of China	98,513	112,921	14.6%	98,513	112,921	14.6%	907,766	1,262,965	1,376,146
Hong Kong	15,652	13,238	-15.4%	15,652	13,238	-15.4%	179,573	254,224	227,458
Taiwan	37,232	19,896	-46.6%	37,232	19,896	-46.6%	428,132	482,240	511,296
Japan	264,957	322,026	21.5%	264,957	322,026	21.5%	3,649,686	3,799,308	4,167,523
South Korea	109,418	83,314	-23.9%	109,418	83,314	-23.9%	772,125	909,249	1,172,238
India	13,173	10,456	-20.6%	13,173	10,456	-20.6%	107,899	131,756	193,563
Australia	12,514	12,725	1.7%	12,514	12,725	1.7%	200,826	222,136	178,330
Mexico	14,299	16,143	12.9%	14,299	16,143	12.9%	107,269	197,164	239,659
United States	1,527,270	1,978,674	29.6%	1,527,270	1,978,674	29.6%	18,792,350	20,121,209	21,899,961
other	230,045	210,267	-8.6%	230,045	210,267	-8.6%	2,377,002	2,841,699	3,225,275
Total International Exports	**2,389,702**	**2,866,147**	**19.9%**	**2,389,702**	**2,866,147**	**19.9%**	**28,189,333**	**30,977,644**	**34,089,169**
1) Western Europe	186,069	197,683	6.2%	186,069	197,683	6.2%	1,877,274	2,179,751	2,482,847
2) Eastern Europe	6,664	3,577	-46.3%	6,664	3,577	-46.3%	35,532	77,408	128,225
3) South East Asia	40,932	28,943	-29.3%	40,932	28,943	-29.3%	402,849	466,641	470,549
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,910	3,326	-14.9%	3,910	3,326	-14.9%	65,433	55,034	58,732
5) South America	28,920	32,348	11.9%	28,920	32,348	11.9%	281,172	319,260	437,391
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	6,882	10,574	53.7%	6,882	10,574	53.7%	54,728	92,183	113,890
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	584,097	597,730	2.3%	584,097	597,730	2.3%	6,598,713	7,493,053	8,181,434
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	319,140	275,704	-13.6%	319,140	275,704	-13.6%	2,949,027	3,693,745	4,013,910
9) Middle East	11,965	13,026	8.9%	11,965	13,026	8.9%	207,976	248,472	310,574
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	0.8%	1.7%		0.8%	1.7%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	2.0%	1.3%		2.0%	1.3%		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
People's Republic of China	4.1%	3.9%		4.1%	3.9%		3.2%	4.1%	4.0%
Hong Kong	0.7%	0.5%		0.7%	0.5%		0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.6%	0.7%		1.6%	0.7%		1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Japan	11.1%	11.2%		11.1%	11.2%		12.9%	12.3%	12.2%
South Korea	4.6%	2.9%		4.6%	2.9%		2.7%	2.9%	3.4%
India	0.6%	0.4%		0.6%	0.4%		0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Australia	0.5%	0.4%		0.5%	0.4%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	0.6%	0.6%		0.6%	0.6%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
United States	63.9%	69.0%		63.9%	69.0%		66.7%	65.0%	64.2%
other	9.6%	7.3%		9.6%	7.3%		8.4%	9.2%	9.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.8%	6.9%		7.8%	6.9%		6.7%	7.0%	7.2%
2) Eastern Europe	0.3%	0.1%		0.3%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
3) South East Asia	1.7%	1.0%		1.7%	1.0%		1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.2%	1.1%		1.2%	1.1%		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	24.4%	20.9%		24.4%	20.9%		23.4%	24.2%	24.0%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	13.4%	9.6%		13.4%	9.6%		10.5%	11.9%	11.8%
9) Middle East	0.5%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)	SHARE 2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**662,813**	**747,988**	**12.9%**	**662,813**	**747,988**	**12.9%**	**27.7%**	**26.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	443,255	512,762	15.7%	443,255	512,762	15.7%	18.5%	17.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	14,578	14,914	2.3%	14,578	14,914	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	32,061	36,641	14.3%	32,061	36,641	14.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Other Panel Products	54,511	61,927	13.6%	54,511	61,927	13.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	68,682	70,137	2.1%	68,682	70,137	2.1%	2.9%	2.4%
Other	49,426	51,608	4.4%	49,426	51,608	4.4%	2.1%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**385,426**	**370,047**	**-4.0%**	**385,426**	**370,047**	**-4.0%**	**16.1%**	**12.9%**
Pulp	217,132	216,479	-0.3%	217,132	216,479	-0.3%	9.1%	7.6%
Newsprint	50,565	49,726	-1.7%	50,565	49,726	-1.7%	2.1%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	104,330	90,656	-13.1%	104,330	90,656	-13.1%	4.4%	3.2%
Other	13,399	13,186	-1.6%	13,399	13,186	-1.6%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**94,847**	**106,249**	**12.0%**	**94,847**	**106,249**	**12.0%**	**4.0%**	**3.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	7,498	8,139	8.6%	7,498	8,139	8.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	10,277	8,806	-14.3%	10,277	8,806	-14.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	77,072	89,303	15.9%	77,072	89,303	15.9%	3.2%	3.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**52,967**	**59,907**	**13.1%**	**52,967**	**59,907**	**13.1%**	**2.2%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish,Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	5,670	5,804	2.4%	5,670	5,804	2.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,280	33,471	43.8%	23,280	33,471	43.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Salmon, Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	7,156	5,381	-24.8%	7,156	5,381	-24.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	16,861	15,251	-9.5%	16,861	15,251	-9.5%	0.7%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**243,589**	**220,282**	**-9.6%**	**243,589**	**220,282**	**-9.6%**	**10.2%**	**7.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	105,328	61,471	-41.6%	105,328	61,471	-41.6%	4.4%	2.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	54,240	46,058	-15.1%	54,240	46,058	-15.1%	2.3%	1.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	38,627	47,099	21.9%	38,627	47,099	21.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Unwrought Zinc	29,286	34,593	18.1%	29,286	34,593	18.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Other	16,108	31,060	92.8%	16,108	31,060	92.8%	0.7%	1.1%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**435,504**	**810,436**	**86.1%**	**435,504**	**810,436**	**86.1%**	**18.2%**	**28.3%**
Natural Gas	240,882	476,905	98.0%	240,882	476,905	98.0%	10.1%	16.6%
Coal	157,877	233,292	47.8%	157,877	233,292	47.8%	6.6%	8.1%
Electricity	28,392	82,569	190.8%	28,392	82,569	190.8%	1.2%	2.9%
Other	8,353	17,670	111.5%	8,353	17,670	111.5%	0.3%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**231,231**	**255,192**	**10.4%**	**231,231**	**255,192**	**10.4%**	**9.7%**	**8.9%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	32,130	28,956	-9.9%	32,130	28,956	-9.9%	1.3%	1.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	37,367	50,172	34.3%	37,367	50,172	34.3%	1.6%	1.8%
Other	161,734	176,064	8.9%	161,734	176,064	8.9%	6.8%	6.1%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,437**	**45,904**	**10.8%**	**41,437**	**45,904**	**10.8%**	**1.7%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**8,297**	**13,463**	**62.2%**	**8,297**	**13,463**	**62.2%**	**0.3%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**233,891**	**236,690**	**1.2%**	**233,891**	**236,690**	**1.2%**	**9.8%**	**8.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,389,702**	**2,866,147**	**19.9%**	**2,389,702**	**2,866,147**	**19.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '03, Rev 1 '04, Preliminary '06)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**509,182**	**608,700**	**19.5%**	**509,182**	**608,700**	**19.5%**	**33.3%**	**30.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	325,847	403,390	23.8%	325,847	403,390	23.8%	21.3%	20.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	14,035	14,206	1.2%	14,035	14,206	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	28,619	35,528	24.1%	28,619	35,528	24.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Other Panel Products	52,413	59,567	13.6%	52,413	59,567	13.6%	3.4%	3.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	59,438	62,726	5.5%	59,438	62,726	5.5%	3.9%	3.2%
Other	28,830	33,284	15.4%	28,830	33,284	15.4%	1.9%	1.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**183,354**	**182,315**	**-0.6%**	**183,354**	**182,315**	**-0.6%**	**12.0%**	**9.2%**
Pulp	64,732	65,388	1.0%	64,732	65,388	1.0%	4.2%	3.3%
Newsprint	27,353	33,972	24.2%	27,353	33,972	24.2%	1.8%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	80,764	72,132	-10.7%	80,764	72,132	-10.7%	5.3%	3.6%
Other	10,506	10,823	3.0%	10,506	10,823	3.0%	0.7%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**59,650**	**67,187**	**12.6%**	**59,650**	**67,187**	**12.6%**	**3.9%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,527	6,053	33.7%	4,527	6,053	33.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	8,001	8,386	4.8%	8,001	8,386	4.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Other	47,122	52,748	11.9%	47,122	52,748	11.9%	3.1%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**30,035**	**41,003**	**36.5%**	**30,035**	**41,003**	**36.5%**	**2.0%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,328	1,956	47.3%	1,328	1,956	47.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,101	29,382	62.3%	18,101	29,382	62.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,080	2,133	-30.8%	3,080	2,133	-30.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	7,527	7,533	0.1%	7,527	7,533	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**60,103**	**54,371**	**-9.5%**	**60,103**	**54,371**	**-9.5%**	**3.9%**	**2.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	23,102	10,455	-54.7%	23,102	10,455	-54.7%	1.5%	0.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	3,663	7,726	110.9%	3,663	7,726	110.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Unwrought Zinc	23,352	22,553	-3.4%	23,352	22,553	-3.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Other	9,986	13,636	36.5%	9,986	13,636	36.5%	0.7%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**286,370**	**592,687**	**107.0%**	**286,370**	**592,687**	**107.0%**	**18.8%**	**30.0%**
Natural Gas	240,882	476,905	98.0%	240,882	476,905	98.0%	15.8%	24.1%
Coal	8,825	15,600	76.8%	8,825	15,600	76.8%	0.6%	0.8%
Electricity	28,392	82,569	190.8%	28,392	82,569	190.8%	1.9%	4.2%
Other	8,272	17,614	112.9%	8,272	17,614	112.9%	0.5%	0.9%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**171,541**	**190,472**	**11.0%**	**171,541**	**190,472**	**11.0%**	**11.2%**	**9.6%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	24,066	24,270	0.8%	24,066	24,270	0.8%	1.6%	1.2%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	27,185	37,445	37.7%	27,185	37,445	37.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Other	120,289	128,757	7.0%	120,289	128,757	7.0%	7.9%	6.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**39,142**	**42,913**	**9.6%**	**39,142**	**42,913**	**9.6%**	**2.6%**	**2.2%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**6,967**	**11,868**	**70.3%**	**6,967**	**11,868**	**70.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**180,925**	**187,159**	**3.4%**	**180,925**	**187,159**	**3.4%**	**11.8%**	**9.5%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,527,270**	**1,978,674**	**29.6%**	**1,527,270**	**1,978,674**	**29.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**103,194**	**93,665**	**-9.2%**	**103,194**	**93,665**	**-9.2%**	**38.9%**	**29.1%**
Lumber (softwood)	76,664	73,033	-4.7%	76,664	73,033	-4.7%	28.9%	22.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,272	675	-47.0%	1,272	675	-47.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	1,810	1,526	-15.7%	1,810	1,526	-15.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	7,815	5,695	-27.1%	7,815	5,695	-27.1%	2.9%	1.8%
Other	15,633	12,736	-18.5%	15,633	12,736	-18.5%	5.9%	4.0%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**23,427**	**22,788**	**-2.7%**	**23,427**	**22,788**	**-2.7%**	**8.8%**	**7.1%**
Pulp	18,296	21,580	18.0%	18,296	21,580	18.0%	6.9%	6.7%
Newsprint	3,857	459	-88.1%	3,857	459	-88.1%	1.5%	0.1%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,007	524	-47.9%	1,007	524	-47.9%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	267	225	-15.9%	267	225	-15.9%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**7,617**	**6,486**	**-14.8%**	**7,617**	**6,486**	**-14.8%**	**2.9%**	**2.0%**
Fruit and Nuts	616	707	14.7%	616	707	14.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Vegetables	41	75	80.9%	41	75	80.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	6,959	5,704	-18.0%	6,959	5,704	-18.0%	2.6%	1.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**6,207**	**5,244**	**-15.5%**	**6,207**	**5,244**	**-15.5%**	**2.3%**	**1.6%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,356	1,530	-54.4%	3,356	1,530	-54.4%	1.3%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	477	1,674	250.7%	477	1,674	250.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	159	306	92.5%	159	306	92.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	2,215	1,734	-21.7%	2,215	1,734	-21.7%	0.8%	0.5%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**70,929**	**93,355**	**31.6%**	**70,929**	**93,355**	**31.6%**	**26.8%**	**29.0%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	27,067	34,860	28.1%	27,067	34,860	28.1%	10.2%	10.8%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	8,954	16,392	83.1%	8,954	16,392	83.1%	3.4%	5.1%
Unwrought Aluminum	29,948	30,513	1.9%	29,948	30,513	1.9%	11.3%	9.5%
Unwrought Zinc	447	770	72.2%	447	770	72.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	4,513	11,020	144.2%	4,513	11,020	144.2%	1.7%	3.4%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**41,638**	**88,795**	**113.3%**	**41,638**	**88,795**	**113.3%**	**15.7%**	**27.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	41,603	88,771	113.4%	41,603	88,771	113.4%	15.7%	27.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	35	24	-30.2%	35	24	-30.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**3,448**	**4,793**	**39.1%**	**3,448**	**4,793**	**39.1%**	**1.3%**	**1.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	921	89	-90.4%	921	89	-90.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	475	1,909	301.8%	475	1,909	301.8%	0.2%	0.6%
Other	2,050	2,796	36.4%	2,050	2,796	36.4%	0.8%	0.9%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**173**	**215**	**24.4%**	**173**	**215**	**24.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**118**	**273**	**132.0%**	**118**	**273**	**132.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**8,209**	**6,411**	**-21.9%**	**8,209**	**6,411**	**-21.9%**	**3.1%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**264,957**	**322,026**	**21.5%**	**264,957**	**322,026**	**21.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	JANUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**18,057**	**20,645**	**14.3%**	**18,057**	**20,645**	**14.3%**	**9.9%**	**10.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	14,010	15,663	11.8%	14,010	15,663	11.8%	7.7%	8.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	165	420	154.0%	165	420	154.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,658	349	-79.0%	1,658	349	-79.0%	0.9%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	38	9	-76.5%	38	9	-76.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	116	595	412.8%	116	595	412.8%	0.1%	0.3%
Other	2,069	3,610	74.4%	2,069	3,610	74.4%	1.1%	1.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**59,225**	**46,130**	**-22.1%**	**59,225**	**46,130**	**-22.1%**	**32.4%**	**23.6%**
Pulp	54,385	40,563	-25.4%	54,385	40,563	-25.4%	29.7%	20.8%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	4,809	5,404	12.4%	4,809	5,404	12.4%	2.6%	2.8%
Other	30	163	441.8%	30	163	441.8%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**3,037**	**13,380**	**340.6%**	**3,037**	**13,380**	**340.6%**	**1.7%**	**6.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	392	61	-84.5%	392	61	-84.5%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	2,644	13,319	403.7%	2,644	13,319	403.7%	1.4%	6.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,763**	**3,873**	**-18.7%**	**4,763**	**3,873**	**-18.7%**	**2.6%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	402	939	133.7%	402	939	133.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,225	1,041	-15.0%	1,225	1,041	-15.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,797	1,845	-34.0%	2,797	1,845	-34.0%	1.5%	0.9%
Other	339	48	-85.9%	339	48	-85.9%	0.2%	0.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**13,888**	**17,912**	**29.0%**	**13,888**	**17,912**	**29.0%**	**7.6%**	**9.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	13,781	15,924	15.6%	13,781	15,924	15.6%	7.5%	8.2%
Unwrought Aluminum	67	205	205.3%	67	205	205.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	40	1,783	4330.2%	40	1,783	4330.2%	0.0%	0.9%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**53,849**	**62,971**	**16.9%**	**53,849**	**62,971**	**16.9%**	**29.4%**	**32.3%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	53,846	62,963	16.9%	53,846	62,963	16.9%	29.4%	32.3%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2	8	227.4%	2	8	227.4%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**23,614**	**23,075**	**-2.3%**	**23,614**	**23,075**	**-2.3%**	**12.9%**	**11.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	4,783	1,102	-76.9%	4,783	1,102	-76.9%	2.6%	0.6%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	1,789	3,648	103.9%	1,789	3,648	103.9%	1.0%	1.9%
Other	17,043	18,324	7.5%	17,043	18,324	7.5%	9.3%	9.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**626**	**803**	**28.4%**	**626**	**803**	**28.4%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,028**	**914**	**-11.1%**	**1,028**	**914**	**-11.1%**	**0.6%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**4,946**	**5,438**	**9.9%**	**4,946**	**5,438**	**9.9%**	**2.7%**	**2.8%**
GRAND TOTAL	**183,032**	**195,140**	**6.6%**	**183,032**	**195,140**	**6.6%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

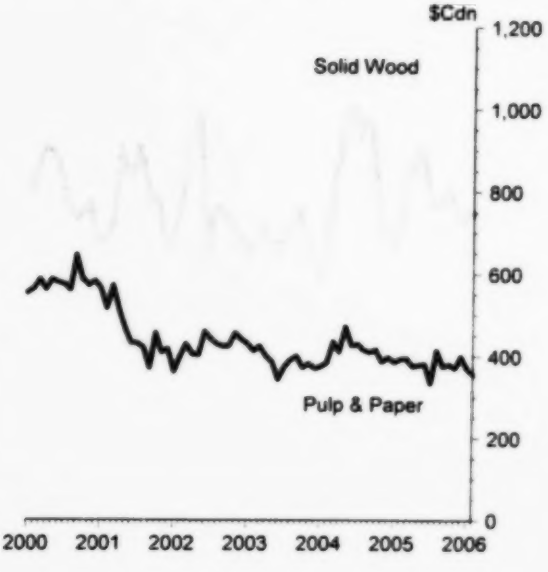
ServiceBC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
April 2006
Issue: 06-02

Exports ◆ February 2006

- Through the first two months of 2006, the value of BC origin exports are up 14.2% compared to the same period a year earlier. Soaring energy exports have been the main reason for the significant year-over-year increase.
- Overall, the value of energy exports climbed 73.2% in the January to February period, compared to the first two months in 2005. International shipments of natural gas doubled to lead the way, but coal exports (+55.5%) also experienced substantial growth. Price inflation was responsible for all the growth in coal shipments, as the quantity exported actually fell. Higher prices were also responsible for most of the growth in natural gas exports, although the quantity shipped also increased. Electricity was the one energy commodity that bucked the trend, with the value of electricity exports slumping 58.4%.
- The forest sector continued to experience a mixed performance with solid wood product exports rising 4.6%, while pulp and paper product shipments fell 6.7%.
- A 25.9% slump in exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates was the main driver in a 4.3% drop in exports of metallic mineral products. Shipments of unwrought zinc (-3.2%) also declined; however, unwrought aluminum exports (+9.2%) and shipments of copper ores and concentrates (+6.4%) both saw increases.
- A 27.1% jump in exports of fish products to the United States helped drive up overall fish exports 11.0%. Whole salmon (+32.7%) was the product of choice as shipments of other fish products declined.
- BC exports of machinery and equipment were up 11.1%, mainly on the strength of a 31.8% rise in shipments of electrical, electronic and communications equipment.
- There was strong growth in exports to the US (+19.0%), the United Kingdom (+53.4%) and China (+20.4%), but shipments to India slumped 47.4% after having experienced strong growth all through 2005.

Performance in the forest sector has been mixed with solid wood exports up year-to-date, while pulp & paper exports have been slumping

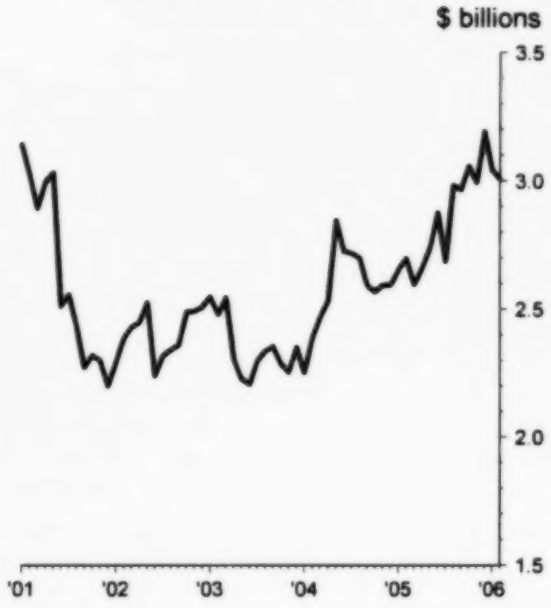


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- A 4.2% slump in exports of forest products drove overall exports down 1.1% in February, despite increases in all other major commodity groups.
- With the exception of energy (+1.1%), exports to the United States for all major commodity groups fell in February. Forest product shipments experienced the largest decline (-6.9%), but agriculture and fish products (-3.0%), machinery, equipment and automobiles (-1.6%) and industrial and consumer goods (-1.5%) all saw significant drops.

A drop in shipments of forest products drove overall exports (adjusted for seasonality) down in February



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Feb 2004	187	353	1,057	334	460	2,391	1,532
Mar	188	353	1,159	318	452	2,470	1,619
Apr	190	344	1,187	314	497	2,532	1,649
May	196	442	1,335	340	532	2,844	1,766
Jun	198	384	1,307	345	491	2,725	1,788
Jul	206	386	1,274	354	497	2,717	1,767
Aug	187	376	1,274	341	520	2,699	1,762
Sep	200	297	1,263	340	491	2,592	1,716
Oct	208	335	1,182	341	501	2,567	1,654
Nov	197	454	1,115	339	489	2,593	1,703
Dec	185	450	1,121	327	512	2,596	1,675
Jan 2005	193	451	1,116	336	556	2,652	1,668
Feb	185	428	1,189	338	557	2,697	1,757
Mar	180	447	1,125	337	508	2,597	1,729
Apr	184	498	1,110	351	515	2,658	1,743
May	187	540	1,120	357	534	2,737	1,726
Jun	206	612	1,105	360	591	2,874	1,772
Jul	176	681	990	359	480	2,686	1,806
Aug	203	797	1,068	363	550	2,981	1,837
Sep	197	773	1,046	365	584	2,965	1,830
Oct	201	837	1,120	373	526	3,058	2,015
Nov	208	709	1,121	375	581	2,993	2,009
Dec	202	825	1,183	392	588	3,190	2,008
Jan 2006	200	758	1,180	369	534	3,041	2,033
Feb	201	761	1,130	372	543	3,007	1,968

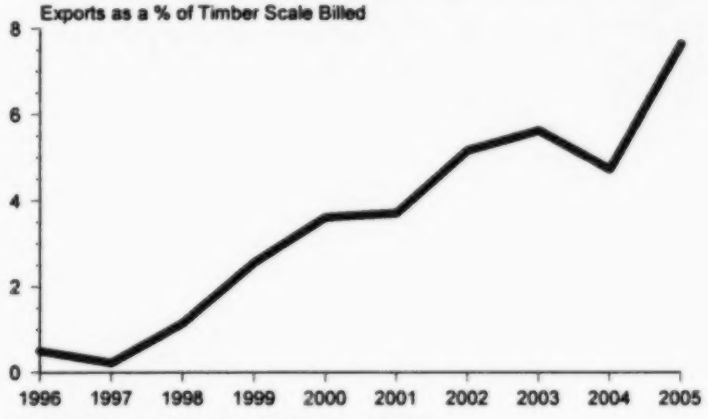
Log Exports Becoming More of a Private Affair

One of the more controversial issues in the forest sector in British Columbia is that of log exports. There have been disputes around this issue and just recently, a group in Port Alberni called "Save Our Valley Alliance" conducted a count of logging trucks carrying logs out of their valley as a way of highlighting the fact that the timber was not being processed at local mills.

Log exports from BC have long been a source of controversy

The proportion of timber harvested in BC that is bound for export has grown substantially over the last decade. Based on export data from Statistics Canada and harvest data from the Ministry of Forests and Range,[1] the percentage of timber harvested in the province that is exported as unprocessed logs has risen from approximately 0.5% in 1996 to 7.6% in 2005.

The proportion of the logs harvested in BC that is exported has risen substantially in the last decade



Sources: Statistics Canada, BC Ministry of Forests

There has been a significant increase in log exports as a percent of harvested timber in the last ten years

While there are no outright prohibitions on exports of unprocessed logs from British Columbia, there are restrictions on sales outside the province for timber from both private and public lands. Timber harvested from private land granted by the Crown prior to March 12, 1906 that is outside a tree farm license area, or from federal land or First Nations reserves, is under federal jurisdiction. Logs harvested from these lands can be sold outside the province only after they have been offered for sale within BC and no buyer has been found.

All timber harvested from provincial Crown land is under provincial jurisdiction. In addition, timber from private land that is within a tree farm license area, or from private land granted by the Crown after March 12, 1906, is also under provincial jurisdiction. The *Forest Act* specifies that this timber must be used or

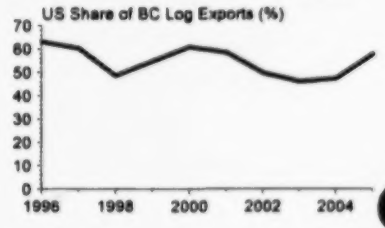
[1] Actually the data from the Ministry of Forests and Range is timber scale billed, which is a proxy measure of harvest.

processed within British Columbia except in exceptional circumstances when they may be exempt from this requirement. Section 128 of the *Forest Act* specifies that these circumstances exist if the timber is surplus to the requirements of BC's processing facilities, if it cannot be processed economically near the harvesting area and cannot be transported economically to another facility in BC, or if allowing exports would prevent waste or improve the utilization of the wood.[2] In 2004, the provincial government tightened the restrictions further by implementing a fee in lieu of manufacture for the Coast ranging from 5% of domestic log values for lower grades of timber to 15% for Douglas fir. Previously, the fee was determined by the difference between the export price and average log values in the province with a minimum rate of one dollar per cubic metre. The fee in the Interior remains at a flat rate of one dollar per cubic metre.

The provincial government increased the fee in lieu of manufacture in an effort to stem the flow of logs out of the province...

The increased fees may have helped level the playing field somewhat for manufacturers faced with significant duties on lumber exports to the US. With BC manufacturers paying a substantial duty on lumber exports to the United States (27% at the time the revised fees were introduced, although it has now been reduced to just under 11%), mills in the US can afford to pay higher prices for logs harvested in BC. With over half the unprocessed logs shipped to the US (58% in 2005 – Asia was the destination of most of the remainder, particularly Japan, which imported 33% of BC's log exports), this amounts to a double whammy for sawmills in BC that have to compete with American mills while facing duties deemed illegal by successive NAFTA panels.

The US Share of BC log exports has fluctuated from 45% to 65% in the last decade



However, despite the imposition of higher export taxes, the volume of logs exported from the province has continued to grow. In 1996, less than 0.4 million cubic metres of unprocessed timber was exported from BC out of the country and by 2005, this figure jumped to 4.7 million cubic metres, an increase of well over 1,000%.

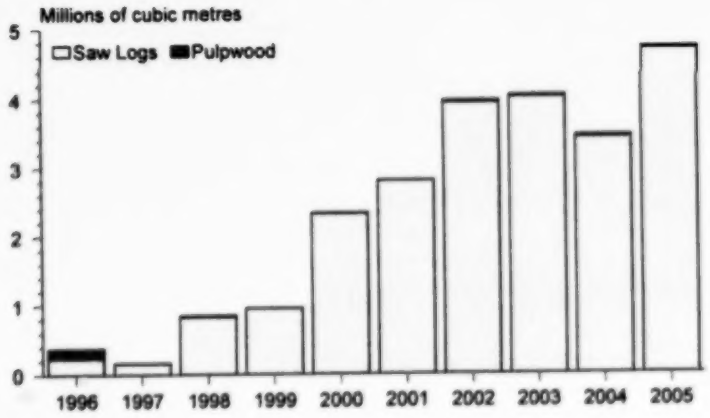
...nevertheless, the volume of logs exported has continued to grow

There are also logs imported into the province, but imports of unprocessed timber have been few in the last couple of years.[3] In addition, the quality of timber exported out of the province is generally higher than that imported into BC. Almost all the logs exported from BC are saw logs, while most of the imported timber is comprised of pulpwood logs.

[2] The complete text of the *Forest Act* is available on-line at: http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/F/96157_00.htm.

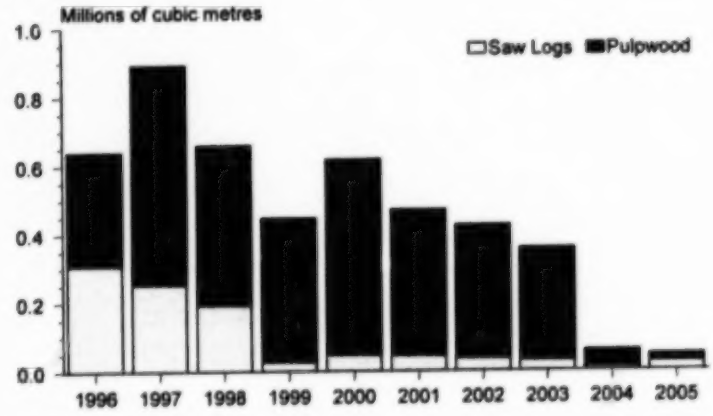
[3] Note that there are no data available on imports consumed within BC. All import figures refer to shipments of logs cleared through BC customs ports. It is possible that a portion of these imports was shipped to another province after entering BC, but it is likely that the large majority was consumed within the province.

Virtually all the logs exported from BC are saw logs...



Exported logs tend to be saw logs...

...while the reverse is true for imports



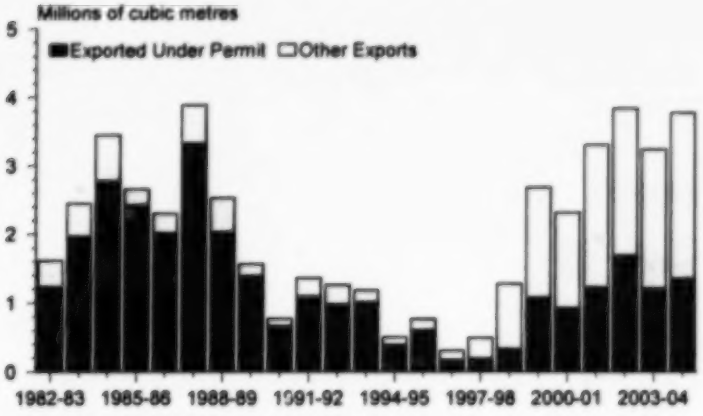
...while imported logs are mainly lower quality pulpwood

Source: Statistics Canada

One significant change in the nature of log exports over the last several years is that there has been a shift away from logs exported under permit from Crown lands and toward exports of logs from private lands under federal jurisdiction. Compared to the 1980s when between 80% and 90% of BC's logs were exported under a permit, that figure has dropped to under 40% in recent years. While exports under permit are well up from the 1990s, exports of unprocessed logs from private lands have increased even more and now comprise the majority of logs exported from the province. From 1996-97, when log exports were at their lowest level in the last two decades, to 2004-05, the latest year for which data is available from the Ministry of Forests and Range, exports of unprocessed timber that require an export permit increased almost eight fold, but the volume of exports of other logs soared to almost 18 times the 1996-97 level. Although export volumes from provincial Crown lands are higher than they were in the 1990s, they are nowhere near the levels seen in the 1980s. Yet the switch

to exports from private lands has driven overall log export levels as high as they were in the peak years of the 1980s.

Log exports have shifted from logs exported under *permit to other exports*



Source: Ministry of Forests Annual Reports

The origin of logs exported from the province has shifted from provincial Crown land to private lands under federal jurisdiction

This return to the higher volumes of log exports seen in the 1980s has spawned protests, but defenders of exports of unprocessed timber suggest that exporting logs is not necessarily equivalent to exporting jobs. For example, mixed timber stands may sit idle because it is not economic to cut them and therefore there will be no logging, processing or transportation jobs associated with that timber. However, if there is an export market for some of the lower-priced timber, such as hemlock, then the stands may be harvested and the higher-valued timber, such as cedar, can be processed locally. In this way, there are jobs created not only in logging, but also in processing and ancillary industries, such as transportation.

However, the majority of exported logs from BC are Douglas fir, while lower-valued species, such as hemlock, make up a much smaller share.[4] Detractors of log exports argue that the export of this unprocessed timber means fewer processing jobs in British Columbia and less value received for BC's resources.

The softwood lumber dispute has put an even greater emphasis on log exports, since duties on Canadian lumber have created an uneven playing field for competing mills in Canada and the US, but this issue has been the cause of controversy for a long time and is likely to continue to elicit an emotional reaction for some time to come, even after the softwood lumber dispute is finally put to rest.

[4] In 2005, Douglas fir comprised 55% of BC log exports, hemlock accounted for 25%, cedar was 7% and various species made up the remaining 13%.

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

06-02 *Log Exports Becoming More of a Private Affair*
(released April 2006)

06-01 *BC Exports: 2005 in Review*
(released March 2006)

05-12 *Electricity Puts a Charge into BC Exports*
(released February 2006)

05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
(released January 2006)

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

05-08 *Booming Energy Sector May Give Rise to "Dutch Disease" for Other Exporters*
(released October 2005)

05-07 *Laying on the Lumber*
(released September 2005)

05-06 *Removal of Textile Quotas Tailor-Made for Protectionist Fervour*
(released August 2005)

05-05 *Comparative Trade Numbers Don't Add Up*
(released July 2005)

05-04 *South Korea Seeks Trade Deal with Canada*
(released June 2005)

05-03 *Any BC Port in a Trade Storm*
(released May 2005)

05-02 *American Protectionism: Backfiring on All Cylinders*
(released April 2005)

05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
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04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
(released June 2004)

04-03 *Expanded European Union Could be Both Good and Bad for BC*
(released May 2004)

04-02 *BC's Animal Agriculture Exports Facing Trade Restrictions*
(released April 2004)

04-01 *China Offers Considerable Opportunities for Trade*
(released March 2004)

03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

03-09 *Relatively Few Small Businesses in BC are Exporters*
(released November 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2003	2004	2005
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	38,401	41,218	7.3%	58,237	89,345	53.4%	302,431	340,151	420,487
Germany	24,754	53,594	116.5%	71,548	80,857	13.0%	364,273	415,542	477,233
People's Republic of China	86,267	109,517	27.0%	184,781	222,450	20.4%	907,766	1,262,965	1,376,146
Hong Kong	15,659	14,882	-5.0%	31,311	25,936	-17.2%	179,573	254,224	227,458
Taiwan	46,027	60,464	31.4%	83,259	79,472	-4.5%	428,132	482,240	511,296
Japan	302,430	300,276	-0.7%	567,387	622,498	9.7%	3,649,686	3,799,308	4,167,523
South Korea	58,228	92,073	58.1%	167,646	175,680	4.8%	772,125	909,249	1,172,238
India	38,077	15,213	-60.0%	51,250	26,966	-47.4%	107,899	131,756	193,563
Australia	12,463	15,146	21.5%	24,977	28,057	12.3%	200,826	222,136	178,330
Mexico	27,162	14,029	-48.4%	41,461	30,187	-27.2%	107,269	197,164	239,659
United States	1,599,737	1,812,566	13.3%	3,127,007	3,719,595	19.0%	18,792,350	20,121,209	21,899,961
other	237,282	255,099	7.5%	467,326	466,345	-0.2%	2,377,002	2,841,699	3,225,275
Total International Exports	**2,486,487**	**2,784,077**	**12.0%**	**4,876,188**	**5,567,389**	**14.2%**	**28,189,333**	**30,977,644**	**34,089,169**
1) Western Europe	180,099	211,763	17.6%	366,168	400,446	9.4%	1,877,274	2,179,751	2,462,847
2) Eastern Europe	4,886	4,387	-10.2%	11,550	7,977	-30.9%	35,532	77,408	126,225
3) South East Asia	38,449	41,887	8.9%	79,382	71,128	-10.4%	402,849	466,641	470,549
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	5,113	4,880	-4.6%	9,023	8,215	-9.0%	65,433	55,094	58,732
5) South America	30,558	40,411	32.2%	59,478	73,003	22.7%	281,172	319,260	437,391
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	8,191	10,236	25.0%	15,072	19,021	26.2%	64,728	92,183	113,890
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	564,402	639,528	13.3%	1,148,499	1,235,178	7.5%	6,598,713	7,493,053	8,181,434
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	261,972	339,252	29.5%	581,112	612,680	5.4%	2,949,027	3,693,745	4,013,910
9) Middle East	17,444	27,784	59.3%	29,409	40,932	39.2%	207,976	248,472	310,574
SHARE OF TOTAL (%)									
United Kingdom	1.5%	1.5%		1.2%	1.6%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	1.0%	1.9%		1.5%	1.5%		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
People's Republic of China	3.5%	3.9%		3.8%	4.0%		3.2%	4.1%	4.0%
Hong Kong	0.6%	0.5%		0.6%	0.5%		0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.9%	2.2%		1.7%	1.4%		1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Japan	12.2%	10.8%		11.6%	11.2%		12.9%	12.3%	12.2%
South Korea	2.3%	3.3%		3.4%	3.2%		2.7%	2.9%	3.4%
India	1.5%	0.5%		1.1%	0.5%		0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Australia	0.5%	0.5%		0.5%	0.5%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	1.1%	0.5%		0.9%	0.5%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
United States	64.3%	65.1%		64.1%	66.8%		66.7%	65.0%	64.2%
other	9.5%	9.2%		9.6%	8.4%		8.4%	9.2%	9.5%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	7.2%	7.6%		7.5%	7.2%		6.7%	7.0%	7.2%
2) Eastern Europe	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
3) South East Asia	1.5%	1.5%		1.6%	1.3%		1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.2%	0.2%		0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	1.2%	1.5%		1.2%	1.3%		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.3%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	22.7%	23.0%		23.6%	22.2%		23.4%	24.2%	24.0%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	10.5%	12.2%		11.9%	11.0%		10.5%	11.9%	11.8%
9) Middle East	0.7%	1.0%		0.6%	0.7%		0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**763,389**	**743,448**	**-2.6%**	**1,426,871**	**1,492,125**	**4.6%**	**29.2%**	**26.8%**
Lumber (softwood)	519,963	495,442	-4.7%	963,217	1,007,962	4.6%	19.8%	18.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	15,279	16,933	10.8%	29,857	31,877	6.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	36,666	36,693	0.1%	68,727	73,337	6.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Other Panel Products	61,375	57,340	-6.6%	115,886	119,317	3.0%	2.4%	2.1%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	72,790	70,537	-3.1%	141,472	140,730	-0.5%	2.9%	2.5%
Other	57,285	66,504	16.1%	106,712	118,902	11.4%	2.2%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**392,976**	**356,904**	**-9.2%**	**778,402**	**726,598**	**-6.7%**	**16.0%**	**13.1%**
Pulp	218,413	204,171	-6.5%	435,545	421,985	-3.1%	8.9%	7.6%
Newsprint	55,991	48,984	-12.5%	106,556	96,911	-9.1%	2.2%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	105,065	91,908	-12.5%	209,394	182,569	-12.8%	4.3%	3.3%
Other	13,508	11,841	-12.3%	26,907	25,134	-6.6%	0.6%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**105,097**	**91,594**	**-12.8%**	**199,944**	**182,780**	**-8.6%**	**4.1%**	**3.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	6,650	5,784	-13.0%	14,148	13,923	-1.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	9,479	11,535	21.7%	19,757	19,964	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Other	88,967	74,276	-16.5%	166,039	148,893	-10.3%	3.4%	2.7%
FISH PRODUCTS	**51,780**	**56,367**	**8.9%**	**104,748**	**116,268**	**11.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	7,145	6,463	-9.6%	12,815	12,272	-4.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	22,498	27,277	21.2%	45,778	60,726	32.7%	0.9%	1.1%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	6,142	6,659	8.4%	13,298	12,040	-9.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	15,995	15,968	-0.2%	32,856	31,230	-5.0%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**245,108**	**247,361**	**0.9%**	**488,697**	**467,660**	**-4.3%**	**10.0%**	**8.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	58,731	113,103	92.6%	164,059	174,574	6.4%	3.4%	3.1%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	52,889	33,378	-36.9%	107,129	79,436	-25.9%	2.2%	1.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	47,329	46,743	-1.2%	85,956	93,842	9.2%	1.8%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	34,557	27,202	-21.3%	63,842	61,795	-3.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Other	51,602	26,935	-47.8%	67,710	58,012	-14.3%	1.4%	1.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**412,681**	**729,632**	**76.8%**	**848,085**	**1,468,785**	**73.2%**	**17.4%**	**26.4%**
Natural Gas	226,036	454,729	101.2%	466,917	931,634	99.5%	9.6%	16.7%
Coal	150,057	245,467	63.6%	307,934	478,760	55.5%	6.3%	8.6%
Electricity	25,306	11,060	-56.3%	53,698	22,345	-58.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Other	11,182	18,376	64.3%	19,535	36,046	84.5%	0.4%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**246,613**	**274,052**	**11.1%**	**477,845**	**531,123**	**11.1%**	**9.8%**	**9.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	30,047	33,554	11.7%	62,176	62,698	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	42,444	54,848	29.2%	79,812	105,231	31.8%	1.6%	1.9%
Other	174,122	185,651	6.6%	335,857	363,194	8.1%	6.9%	6.5%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**38,475**	**44,801**	**16.4%**	**79,912**	**90,773**	**13.6%**	**1.6%**	**1.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**10,422**	**13,146**	**26.1%**	**18,718**	**26,674**	**42.5%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**220,076**	**226,771**	**3.0%**	**453,967**	**484,602**	**2.3%**	**9.3%**	**8.3%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,486,487**	**2,784,077**	**12.0%**	**4,876,188**	**5,567,389**	**14.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**591,835**	**579,061**	**-2.2%**	**1,101,017**	**1,187,604**	**7.9%**	**35.2%**	**31.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	395,241	377,113	-4.6%	721,088	780,261	8.2%	23.1%	21.0%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	14,637	15,950	9.0%	28,672	30,187	5.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	33,660	35,639	5.9%	62,279	71,170	14.3%	2.0%	1.9%
Other Panel Products	58,693	54,388	-7.3%	111,105	114,004	2.6%	3.6%	3.1%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	62,157	59,954	-3.5%	121,596	122,679	0.9%	3.9%	3.3%
Other	27,446	36,018	31.2%	56,277	69,302	23.1%	1.8%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**175,460**	**158,246**	**-9.8%**	**358,814**	**340,600**	**-5.1%**	**11.5%**	**9.2%**
Pulp	61,484	52,962	-13.9%	126,216	118,389	-6.2%	4.0%	3.2%
Newsprint	29,731	28,896	-2.8%	57,084	62,868	10.1%	1.8%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	74,818	66,331	-11.3%	155,582	138,462	-11.0%	5.0%	3.7%
Other	9,427	10,057	6.7%	19,933	20,880	4.8%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**57,221**	**62,268**	**8.8%**	**116,871**	**129,008**	**10.4%**	**3.7%**	**3.5%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,413	3,983	-9.7%	8,940	10,037	12.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	7,489	6,766	-9.6%	15,490	15,005	-3.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Other	45,320	51,519	13.7%	92,442	103,963	12.5%	3.0%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**31,342**	**37,006**	**18.1%**	**61,377**	**77,992**	**27.1%**	**2.0%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	2,014	1,987	-1.3%	3,342	3,948	18.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	17,880	24,401	36.5%	35,980	53,761	49.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	3,548	2,395	-32.5%	6,628	4,528	-31.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	7,901	8,223	4.1%	15,428	15,755	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**69,674**	**47,543**	**-31.8%**	**129,777**	**101,913**	**-21.5%**	**4.2%**	**2.7%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	30,044	10,602	-64.7%	53,146	21,057	-60.4%	1.7%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,307	4,644	7.8%	7,970	12,370	55.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	26,515	19,195	-27.6%	49,867	41,748	-16.3%	1.6%	1.1%
Other	8,808	13,102	48.7%	18,795	26,738	42.3%	0.6%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**268,953**	**494,999**	**84.0%**	**555,323**	**1,016,403**	**83.0%**	**17.8%**	**27.3%**
Natural Gas	226,036	454,729	101.2%	466,917	931,634	99.5%	14.9%	25.0%
Coal	6,472	12,596	94.6%	15,297	28,196	84.3%	0.5%	0.8%
Electricity	25,306	11,060	-56.3%	53,698	22,345	-58.4%	1.7%	0.6%
Other	11,139	16,614	49.2%	19,411	34,228	76.3%	0.6%	0.9%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**184,070**	**198,399**	**7.8%**	**355,611**	**389,420**	**9.5%**	**11.4%**	**10.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	26,224	29,355	11.9%	50,291	53,775	6.9%	1.6%	1.4%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	31,706	38,482	21.4%	58,891	75,927	28.9%	1.9%	2.0%
Other	126,140	130,562	3.5%	246,429	259,718	5.4%	7.9%	7.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**36,082**	**41,224**	**14.2%**	**75,224**	**84,144**	**11.9%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**6,813**	**10,140**	**48.8%**	**13,780**	**21,783**	**58.1%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**178,286**	**183,681**	**3.0%**	**359,212**	**370,731**	**3.2%**	**11.5%**	**10.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,599,737**	**1,812,566**	**13.3%**	**3,127,007**	**3,719,595**	**19.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**111,896**	**111,136**	**-0.7%**	**215,092**	**204,801**	**-4.8%**	**37.9%**	**32.9%**
Lumber (softwood)	77,591	78,267	0.9%	154,254	151,301	-1.9%	27.2%	24.3%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	11	10	-12.0%	11	10	-12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,825	479	-73.8%	3,097	1,154	-62.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	1,968	1,821	-7.5%	3,778	3,347	-11.4%	0.7%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,880	7,126	-19.7%	16,695	12,821	-23.2%	2.9%	2.1%
Other	21,624	23,433	8.4%	37,256	36,169	-2.9%	6.6%	5.8%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**29,677**	**21,004**	**-29.2%**	**53,104**	**43,792**	**-17.5%**	**9.4%**	**7.0%**
Pulp	22,874	19,489	-14.8%	41,170	41,069	-0.2%	7.3%	6.6%
Newsprint	5,502	663	-88.0%	9,359	1,122	-88.0%	1.6%	0.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,033	694	-32.8%	2,040	1,219	-40.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	269	159	-41.0%	536	383	-28.5%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,084**	**7,918**	**-28.6%**	**18,700**	**14,463**	**-22.7%**	**3.3%**	**2.3%**
Fruit and Nuts	915	996	8.8%	1,531	1,702	11.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	63	118	88.2%	104	193	85.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	10,106	6,804	-32.7%	17,065	12,568	-26.4%	3.0%	2.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**5,328**	**3,967**	**-25.5%**	**11,535**	**9,212**	**-20.1%**	**2.0%**	**1.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	3,067	1,672	-45.5%	6,423	3,202	-50.2%	1.1%	0.5%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	425	191	-55.2%	902	1,865	106.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	65	187	185.9%	225	493	119.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	1,770	1,918	8.3%	3,985	3,651	-8.4%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**104,163**	**109,412**	**5.0%**	**176,093**	**202,767**	**15.8%**	**30.9%**	**32.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	23,877	58,036	143.1%	50,944	92,696	82.0%	9.0%	14.9%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,428	11,003	16.7%	18,381	27,395	49.0%	3.2%	4.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	32,934	29,058	-11.8%	62,882	59,570	-5.3%	11.1%	9.6%
Unwrought Zinc	523	0	-100.0%	971	770	-20.7%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	37,402	11,316	-69.7%	41,915	22,336	-46.7%	7.4%	3.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**26,928**	**35,452**	**31.7%**	**68,566**	**124,247**	**81.2%**	**12.1%**	**20.0%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	26,919	35,425	31.6%	68,522	124,196	81.3%	12.1%	20.0%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	10	27	179.5%	44	51	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**4,596**	**6,390**	**39.0%**	**8,042**	**11,280**	**40.3%**	**1.4%**	**1.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	572	355	-38.0%	1,493	449	-70.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	560	1,165	108.1%	1,035	3,146	204.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Other	3,464	4,870	40.6%	5,514	7,685	39.4%	1.0%	1.2%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**247**	**242**	**-2.0%**	**420**	**457**	**8.9%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,041**	**786**	**-24.5%**	**1,159**	**1,068**	**-7.9%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**7,467**	**3,969**	**-46.8%**	**15,676**	**10,412**	**-33.6%**	**2.8%**	**1.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**302,430**	**300,276**	**-0.7%**	**567,387**	**622,498**	**9.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	FEBRUARY			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**26,986**	**26,197**	**-2.9%**	**45,043**	**47,607**	**5.7%**	**12.5%**	**12.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	23,539	19,743	-16.1%	37,549	35,406	-5.7%	10.4%	8.9%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	441	602	36.6%	606	1,022	68.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	685	77	-88.7%	2,343	426	-81.8%	0.6%	0.1%
Other Panel Products	41	37	-10.5%	79	46	-42.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	380	2,499	557.4%	496	3,094	523.6%	0.1%	0.8%
Other	1,901	3,239	70.4%	3,970	7,613	91.8%	1.1%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**62,530**	**39,715**	**-36.5%**	**121,754**	**85,868**	**-29.5%**	**33.8%**	**21.7%**
Pulp	56,148	34,491	-38.6%	110,534	75,054	-32.1%	30.6%	19.0%
Newsprint	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	6,292	5,210	-17.2%	11,101	10,614	-4.4%	3.1%	2.7%
Other	90	14	-84.1%	120	200	67.1%	0.0%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**1,911**	**2,208**	**15.6%**	**4,948**	**4,351**	**-12.1%**	**1.4%**	**1.1%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	269	93	-65.4%	661	154	-76.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	1,642	2,115	28.8%	4,287	4,197	-2.1%	1.2%	1.1%
FISH PRODUCTS	**4,690**	**4,291**	**-8.5%**	**9,442**	**8,154**	**-13.6%**	**2.6%**	**2.1%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,068	429	-59.8%	1,470	1,368	-6.9%	0.4%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,771	1,369	-22.7%	2,996	2,410	-19.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,754	2,453	39.9%	4,551	4,297	-5.6%	1.3%	1.1%
Other	87	30	-65.1%	426	78	-81.6%	0.1%	0.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**5,289**	**10,379**	**96.3%**	**19,177**	**28,308**	**47.6%**	**5.3%**	**7.2%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	4,670	9,792	109.7%	18,450	25,715	39.4%	5.1%	6.5%
Unwrought Aluminum	142	134	-6.0%	210	339	61.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	477	454	-4.8%	517	2,253	336.0%	0.1%	0.6%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**44,257**	**89,859**	**103.0%**	**98,108**	**152,830**	**55.8%**	**27.2%**	**38.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	44,256	89,856	103.0%	98,103	152,819	55.8%	27.2%	38.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	3	1374.1%	3	11	320.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**23,791**	**28,408**	**19.4%**	**47,406**	**51,962**	**9.6%**	**13.1%**	**13.1%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	706	721	2.2%	5,488	1,826	-66.7%	1.5%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,378	6,957	105.9%	5,168	10,640	105.9%	1.4%	2.7%
Other	19,707	20,730	5.2%	36,750	39,496	7.5%	10.2%	10.0%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**688**	**848**	**23.3%**	**1,314**	**1,697**	**29.2%**	**0.4%**	**0.4%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,764**	**1,449**	**-17.9%**	**2,792**	**2,654**	**-4.9%**	**0.8%**	**0.7%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**5,748**	**6,458**	**12.4%**	**10,892**	**12,486**	**16.8%**	**3.0%**	**3.2%**
GRAND TOTAL	**177,641**	**209,804**	**18.1%**	**380,673**	**395,918**	**9.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

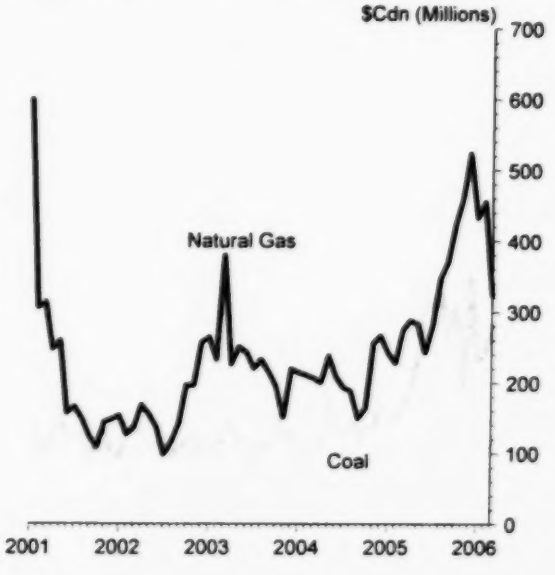
Service BC
Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

Dan Schrier
(250) 387-0376
Dan.Schrier@gov.bc.ca
May 2006
Issue: 06-03

Exports ◆ March 2006

- The value of BC origin exports climbed 12.5% in the first quarter of 2006 compared to the same period a year earlier, driven mainly by soaring exports of energy products as price inflation helped pushed energy exports up 56.4%.
- International shipments of natural gas jumped 62.7% in the first quarter, while exports of coal increased 59.7%. Price inflation was entirely responsible for the growth in coal shipments, as the quantity exported actually fell. Higher prices were also responsible for most of the growth in natural gas exports, although the quantity shipped also increased. Electricity was the one energy commodity to buck the trend, as the value of electricity exports slumped 50.6%.
- A tentative deal has been reached that could put an end to the softwood lumber dispute between Canada and the United States. Meanwhile, shipments of softwood lumber to the US are up 2.6% in the first quarter compared to the January to March period in 2005. Overall, solid wood shipments to international destinations have risen a modest 2.2%, but elsewhere in the forest sector, pulp and paper product exports fell 3.3%.
- Exports of metallic mineral products increased 2.8% in the first quarter, despite a 25.0% slump in exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates. Shipments of copper ores and concentrates (+18.1%), unwrought aluminum (+8.5%) and unwrought zinc (+7.5%) all rose significantly.
- A 29.0% surge in shipments of electrical, electronic and communications equipment helped boost machinery and equipment exports 18.6% in the first quarter.
- Exports to the European Union climbed 18.2% in the first quarter, with particularly strong increases in shipments to the UK (+40.0%) and Germany (+23.5%). BC exports to its top trading partners were well up over last year as shipments to the US rose 13.3% and exports to Japan jumped 15.9%. Growth in exports to China slowed to only 3.1%.

Rising values of natural gas and coal shipments have been driving up overall BC origin exports

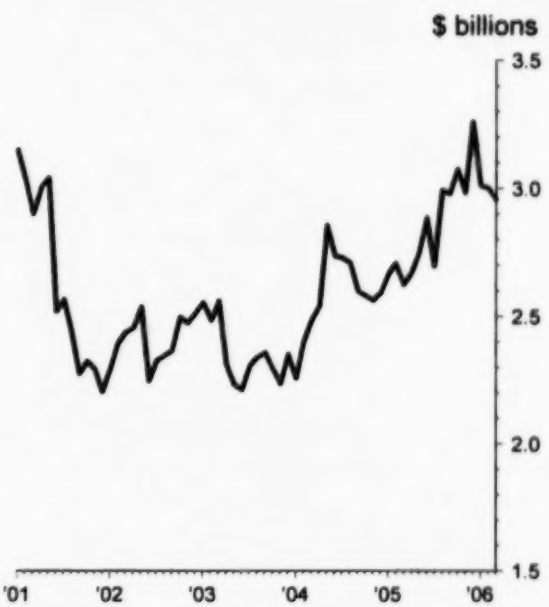


SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EXPORTS

Seasonal adjustment supplies a means of making month-to-month comparisons by removing the regular periodic seasonal fluctuations that occur. Variations from normal seasonal patterns are revealed in the seasonally adjusted data series.

- A 14.7% slump in exports of energy products drove overall exports down 1.5% in March, despite increases in all other major commodity groups. Shipments of forest products remained fairly flat (+0.1%).
- A 22.5% drop in energy exports also was the main driver for falling shipments to the United States (-4.6%), although shipments of agriculture and fish products (-3.5%) and forest products (-0.5%) also dropped.

Exports (adjusted for seasonality) dipped slightly in March



BC Exports, Seasonally Adjusted ($Millions)

Month	Agriculture & Fish	Energy	Forest Products	Machinery& Equip, Auto	Industrial, Consumer	Total	Exports to USA
Mar 2004	189	366	1,157	316	452	2,481	1,627
Apr	190	347	1,186	315	498	2,536	1,652
May	196	446	1,335	340	532	2,848	1,770
Jun	198	388	1,307	344	491	2,729	1,792
Jul	206	390	1,277	354	496	2,722	1,773
Aug	187	380	1,275	341	519	2,701	1,764
Sep	199	302	1,261	340	490	2,592	1,717
Oct	209	341	1,184	341	501	2,575	1,661
Nov	196	418	1,114	340	490	2,557	1,667
Dec	184	443	1,122	326	512	2,588	1,670
Jan 2005	192	460	1,118	336	556	2,662	1,679
Feb	186	429	1,188	342	561	2,706	1,761
Mar	182	477	1,122	335	507	2,623	1,748
Apr	184	507	1,110	352	516	2,670	1,752
May	186	550	1,119	357	534	2,746	1,734
Jun	206	623	1,105	359	590	2,884	1,783
Jul	176	691	993	358	479	2,697	1,820
Aug	201	809	1,070	363	548	2,992	1,850
Sep	196	792	1,044	365	582	2,980	1,846
Oct	201	851	1,122	375	526	3,075	2,031
Nov	207	695	1,122	376	583	2,983	1,997
Dec	201	892	1,185	391	589	3,258	2,080
Jan 2006	198	731	1,180	367	535	3,010	2,007
Feb	195	758	1,129	376	544	3,002	1,964
Mar	196	646	1,131	420	562	2,955	1,874

Will Canada-India Trade Spice Up?

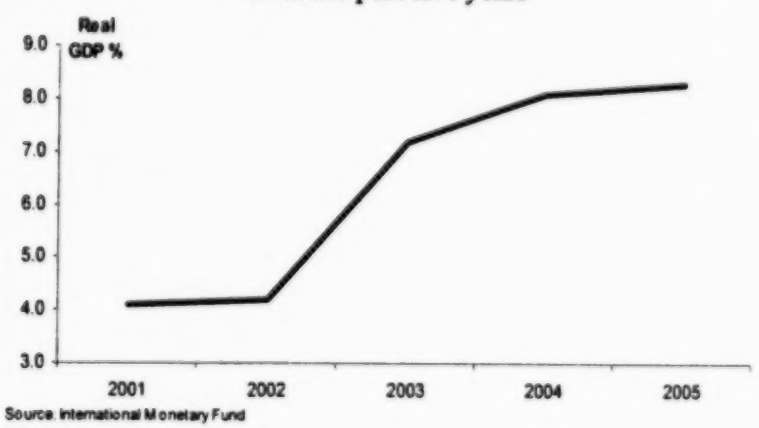
By Jade Norton

As it grows into a major player in the global economy, India has, of late, had a major presence in world news. According to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, India has a population of nearly 1.1 billion and ranks as having the 6th largest economy in the world.

Its economy has become progressively more dynamic since Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, while acting as Finance Minister, liberalized it in 1991, though its growth in recent years has commonly been overshadowed by China's. Indeed, there are some interesting comparisons to be made between the two countries. Although they differ quite substantially politically, both are in the midst of growth spurts strengthened by an emerging middle class. Demand for raw materials to support the growth of both countries has boosted the prices of many global commodities. According to a new research initiative by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), about 40% of the increase in global GDP in the coming 15 years will come from China (27%) and India (12%).[1] In 2005, India's Real GDP growth rate was 8.3%, the highest in over a decade.

India's economic position is poised to rival that of China in coming years.

India's GDP has grown significantly over the past five years



Source: International Monetary Fund

India's democratic, free-market economy may give rise to more growth, driven by domestic business. Though India would need billions of dollars to achieve a level of infrastructure that rivals that of China, its long-term outlook is nonetheless promising. The U.S. is not the only country strengthening its ties with India; Canada too has attempted to expand its trade and investment ties with the booming South Asian country. With its newly thriving economy, India has potential to become far more significant for both Canada as a whole and BC in particular.

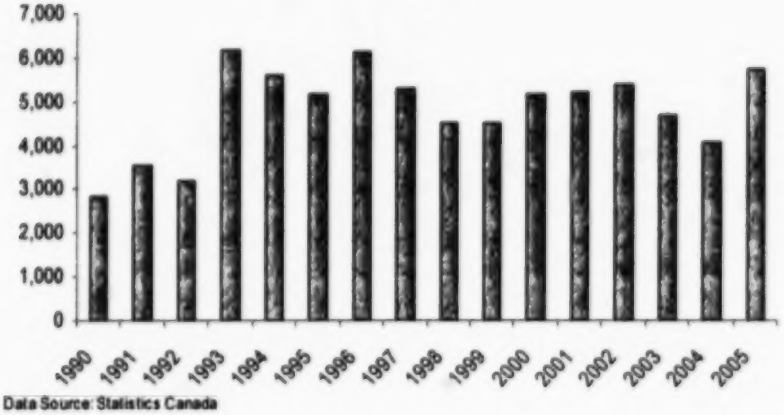
As a democratic country with many domestic businesses and a massive emerging middle class, India offers platforms for potential growth in economic relations with many other countries

[1] EIU press release March 30, 2006: http://store.eiu.com

Canada's trade partnership with India is greatly affected by the presence of numerous immigrants from India in many of its provinces. In 2001 (the most recent census data available), India was the third largest source of immigrants to British Columbia after the United Kingdom and Mainland China. In this same year, the province was home to 92,430 immigrants from India, accounting for almost 30% of the 315,000 Canadian immigrants from that country. Most (77%) of the immigrants to BC from India are recent immigrants (arrived after 1990).

BC is home to 30% of Canada's Indo-Canadian immigrant population

The annual number of immigrants from India to BC has grown substantially since 1990



Data Source: Statistics Canada

One of the effects of the high-number of immigrants from India to BC is the considerable expansion of education services in BC tailored to the requirements of Indo-Canadian students. This is significant in terms of BC's trade partnership with India as education can play a vital role in the promotion of public-private sector initiatives for strengthening economic partnerships between trade partners. Recruitment efforts in the Indian market are currently being made through several postsecondary institutions in BC. Kwantlen University College and Malaspina University College are among institutions that are actively recruiting in India while the University College of the Fraser Valley is set to begin offering Applied Business Administration degrees at the Punjab University in Chandigarh. Such initiatives have led to country-to-country research collaboration and many faculty and student exchanges.

Many of the province's universities and colleges are offering educational services catered specifically to the needs of Indo-Canadian students

Indian Diaspora[2] in Canada is an integral market segment for Indian imports and Canadian exports alike. Just a few months ago, a workshop was held at the 8th National Metropolis Conference in Vancouver, where the interconnectedness of India's, China's and Canada's national Diaspora strategies was discussed. Certain marketing strategies can be planned effectively

[2] Refers to the spreading of people from one original country to other countries. Indian Diaspora in Canada refers to Indian immigrants settled in Canada.

around Indian Diaspora in Canada and in BC specifically. Given that most immigrants in BC from India are of the "family" class, interpersonal links can prove a very influential factor in two-way trade between the two countries. At a business forum held in Surrey last year, Valli Chettiar, President of the Canada-India Business Council (BC), emphasized in her address the "importance of people-to-people linkages need[ing] to be translated into stronger business-to-business linkages," while simultaneously urging more BC-Punjab trade missions.[3]

Indian Diaspora in BC has potential to improve and expand two-way trade partnership

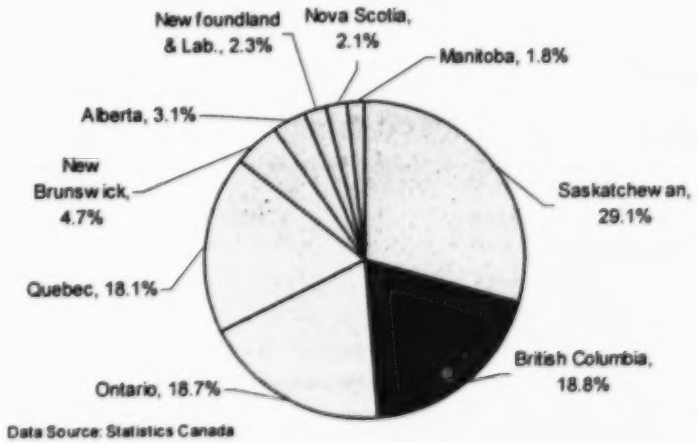
In May 2005, after reviewing BC-India initiatives over the past few years, BC Finance Minister Colin Hansen purported that BC is developing "as the gateway to the Asia-Pacific for North America."[4] With India's booming economy, BC's geographical location could also prove beneficial for BC-specific trade and not just as a convenient port for the rest of Canada.

Raw material exports have traditionally formed the majority of BC exports to India. Like BC, Canadian merchandise exports to India also tend to be concentrated in raw material exports. BC is a primary source to India for some of the top Canadian exports—namely newsprint and wood pulp.

Raw materials form the majority for both BC and Canadian commodity exports to India.

BC was the source of 19% of Canadian domestic exports to India, second only to Saskatchewan (29%), on par with Ontario (19%) and slightly ahead of Quebec (18%). British Columbia's exports of goods to India have been increasing at a significant rate in recent years, making the value of BC's commodity exports to India triple what they were a decade ago.

BC ranked second in Canada in 2005 as a source of exports to India



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Among the provinces, BC ranks second as a source for commodity exports to India

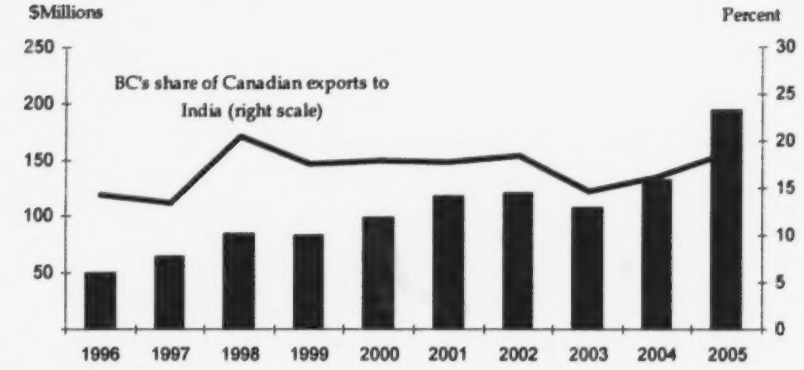
[3] University College of the Fraser Valley Newsroom. *BC India Business Forum* May 24, 2005. www.ucfv.bc.ca/MarCom/Newsroom

[4] University College of the Fraser Valley Newsroom. *BC India Business Forum* May 24, 2005. www.ucfv.bc.ca/MarCom/Newsroom

Forest products, including rolled and sheeted newsprint as well as wood pulp, have customarily been the largest exports from BC to India. In 2005, products in these two categories accounted for 61% of BC shipments to India. Newsprint remained the largest export from BC to India in 2005 at $66 million (34% of BC exports to India).

Newsprint and copper ores and concentrates comprise almost two-thirds of BC origin commodity exports to India

Exports of goods from BC to India have been climbing over the last decade

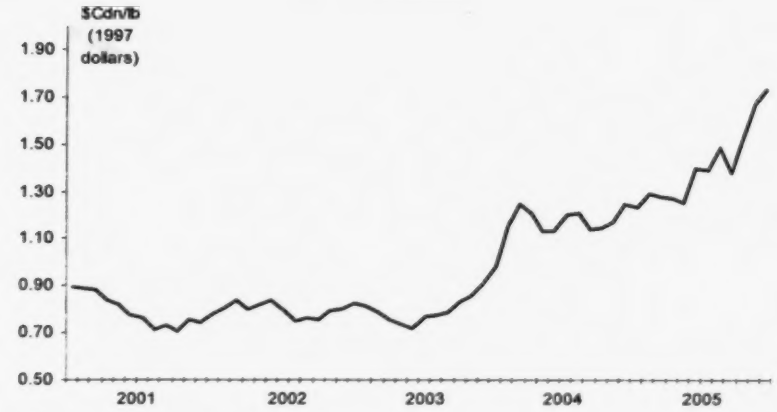


Data Source: Satistics Canada

BC origin exports to India have undergone considerable growth in the past decade

Copper ores and concentrates have also historically been important exports from BC to India. In 2005, BC exported $49.5 million of copper ores and concentrates to India, comprising 26% of BC exports to that market and making it the second largest BC export to India. As one of the largest consumers of minerals and metals, along with China, India's demand has had an effect on metal prices including copper.

Demand from India has contributed to a rise in copper prices



Data Source: Statistics Canada

Copper prices have surged partly as a result of increased demand from India

The top Canadian exports to India differed slightly from those of BC. Peas, chickpeas and lentils made up a significant share of the country's exports to India (16%), as did potash and other fertilisers (14%). However, as in BC, newsprint and other paper and

paperboard accounted for most of Canada's commodity exports to India (19%). Commodity exports to India from Canada surpassed the billion dollar mark for the first time in 2005, while in 2003 (latest data available), Canada exported $254 million in services to India.

Last year, India ranked 14th as destination for BC origin exports, well ahead of free trade partner Chile (22nd) and only four behind Mexico (10th). This is in contrast to India's rank of 18th as destination for Canadian domestic exports, accounting for 0.3% of the country's overall exports. India ranked as the 22nd country of origin for imports to Canada as 0.5% of Canadian imports came from India.

India's exports to the rest of the world have grown at a more rapid pace than have its exports to Canada

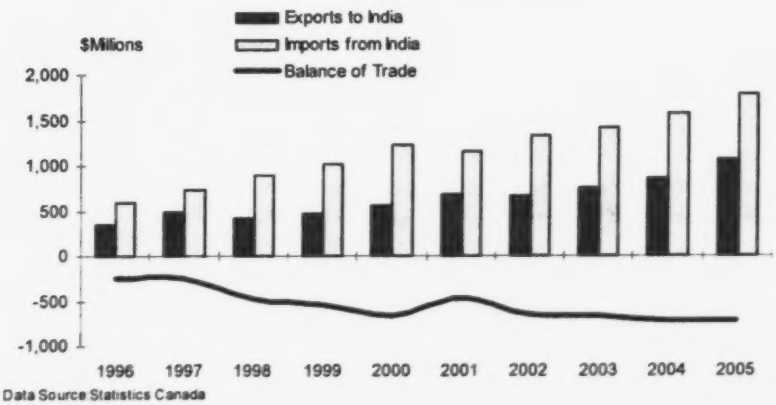
Although India's exports to Canada have grown steadily over the past five years, its total exports worldwide have grown at a much faster rate. Consequently, Canada has not been one of the more dynamic destinations for Indian exports over this period. However, between 2001 and 2005, the value of Indian imports into Canada grew 55% while imports from other countries increased only 11%.

Canadian imports from India vary a bit more than its exports, with clothing accounting for over 22% of the value of imports from India in 2005. Other top commodities imported include organic chemicals (10%), diamonds, pearls, other precious stones and metals (8%) and machinery and mechanical appliances (7%).

Strong growth in India has fuelled an unexpected demand for raw goods such as base metals and crude oil, which has pushed India's trade deficit to higher levels in recent times. However, over the past decade, Canada has been importing more commodities from India than it has shipped to that country, such that Canada has had a commodity trade deficit with India since 1993.

Canada has a trade deficit with India

Canada's trade deficit with India continues to increase



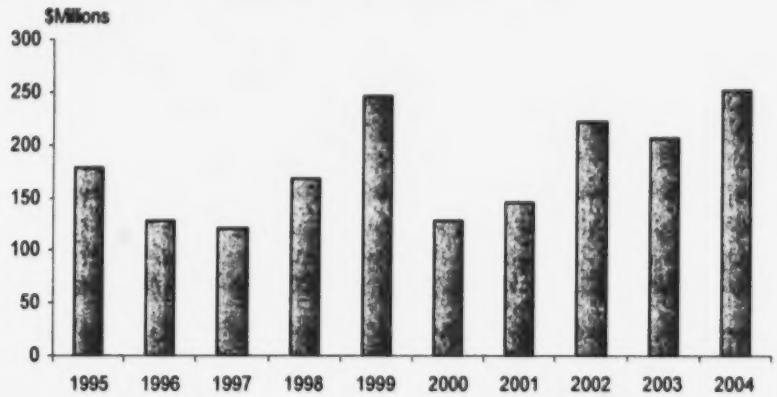
The trade deficit has also been increasing steadily as rising imports and little growth in exports tipped the scales to over $700 million in India's favour in 2005.

Conversely, Canada's trade balance with India in services has been in surplus over the last few years of available data. In 2003, Canada exported $254 million in services to India and imported a similar value ($244) This left the trade balance of services at a mere $10 million, down from $81 million in 2000. Although at just under $500 million the two-way trade in services between India and Canada remains relatively insignificant at this time, it is beginning to show interesting dynamism, increasing almost 125% between 1994 and 2003.

Canada's trade surplus in services with India is diminishing

Though investment in India has increased slightly over the past few years, according to Statistics Canada, Canadian direct investment in India amounted to a rather small $251 million in 2004. Indian investment in Canada was even less significant ($62 million). Globally, however, foreign direct investment in India is on the rise, poised to set new records in 2006.

Canadian foreign direct investment in India has shown volatility over the past decade



Data Source:Statistics Canada

Canada's foreign direct investment in India has crept up in recent years but at a mere $251 million in 2004, remains relatively trivial

Given the size of the economies involved, investment potential is significant. Bhim Asdhir, president and CEO of Excel Funds, who manages the Excel India Fund, posits that the greatest investment opportunities surround the emerging Indian middle-class. Families are taking bank loans, making banking stocks good buys and are spending their borrowed money on consumer items, which opens up investment opportunities in many other industries.[5]

Indo-Canadian communities and businesses are integral to the bolstering of bilateral investment between Canada and India

One of the most recent in a series of trade missions to India, was a visit led by Canadian Then International Trade Minister Jim Peterson with a 70 member delegation of Canadian business representatives in April of 2005. Peterson described the level of bilateral trade between the two countries as being well below potential. He also announced negotiations with regard to a

[5] *Opportunities* in India (Toronto), Trade by Numbers Globe Investor: http://magazine.globeinvestor.com

Foreign Investment Promotion Agreement with India and stated that India "boasts the largest emerging consumer market in the world" and encouraged India to "think of Canada" as its access to the NAFTA market.[6]

Scepticism with the Indian market remains prevalent among Canadian investors

Bilateral investment relations have been on the rise in recent years as Canada, along with other countries, has warmed up to India subsequent to the volatility and wariness that followed the 1998 nuclear explosions at Pokhran. However, along with these positive developments, there do remain areas of concern that continue to pose challenges for Canadian business and investment prospects in India. A country of India's size and multiplicity is not only full of prospects but can also be potentially precarious. As it stands, even the slightest slip in India-Pakistan relations could impact business and investment climates negatively.

As economic reforms accelerate in India, continued optimism exists for its economic growth prospects. The forecasted annual economic growth rate of 8.2% over the next 20 years[7] would likely place India as one of the most powerful economies in the world. This growth offers British Columbian and Canada-wide firms opportunity to expand trade and tap into some existing markets as well as establish new ones.

BC and Canadian trade with India is below desirable levels for both countries though optimism for potential strengthening of trade partnership remains strong

Given the reality of the markets, the overall growth in trade between India and Canada has been reasonable. However, trade improvement has generally been below the optimistic objectives set in recent round table discussions and trade missions.

Canada is still actively engaged in multilateral trade negotiations with India in hopes of addressing some of the trade barriers such as import duties, high tariffs and taxes and the protection of intellectual property rights that impede faster growth in the trade partnership between the two countries.

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[6] Department of Foreign Affairs News Release April 6, 2005 No.61 http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/

[7] Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/

Recent Feature Articles in British Columbia Origin Exports Release
Listed By Statistical Reference Date of Issue

06-02 *Will Canada-India Trade Spice Up?*
(released May 2006)

06-03 *Log Exports Becoming More of a Private Affair*
(released April 2006)

06-01 *BC Exports: 2005 in Review*
(released March 2006)

05-12 *Electricity Puts a Charge into BC Exports*
(released February 2006)

05-11 *Pulp Friction: Challenging Times for BC's Pulp Industry*
(released January 2006)

05-10 *Japan Aims for Free Trade with Canada*
(released December 2005)

05-09 *China's Growth Both an Opportunity and a Threat for Exporters*
(released November 2005)

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05-01 *Commodity Prices, Exchange Rates and Exports*
(released March 2005)

04-12 *The Internet Pharmacy Debate*
(released February 2005)

04-11 *Canada's Trade With China*
(released January 2005)

04-10 *Legitimate Border Threat or Reefer Madness?*
(released December 2004)

04-09 *Canada is Hoping Trade with Brazil will Take Off*
(released November 2004)

04-08 *Border Congestion Threatens Trade*
(released October 2004)

04-07 *NAFTA Panel Finds in Favour of Canada in Softwood Lumber Dispute*
(released September 2004)

04-06 *Canada's Trade with Greece*
(released August 2004)

04-05 *Hollywood North Thrives in 2003*
(released July 2004)

04-04 *Port of Prince Rupert: Down, But Not Out*
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03-12 *Rising Commodity Prices Could Signal Turnaround for BC Exports*
(released February 2004)

03-11 *The Lows of High Tech Trade*
(released January 2004)

03-10 *Is Global Free Trade Possible?*
(released December 2003)

NOTES

Countries Included Within World Regions:
(1) Western Europe: United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
(2) Eastern Europe: other Europe, including all of Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, etc.
(3) South East Asia: Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Myanmar, Kampuchea, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam.
(4) Africa: continental Africa, excluding Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt.
(5) South America: continental South America from Colombia and Venezuela south to Chile and Argentina, including offshore islands, but not Caribbean.
(6) Central America and Caribbean: from Guatemala and Belize to Panama, plus Caribbean Islands.
(7) Pacific Rim (including Japan): Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Laos, Mongolia, China, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Philippines, Macau, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.
(8) Pacific Rim: as above, but excluding Japan.
(9) Middle East: from Turkey and Iran south through the Arabian Peninsula. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, but including Cyprus, Ethiopia, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan and Libya.

The **European Union** is the membership as of May 1, 2004: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

'Selected Value-added Wood Products' category includes prefabricated houses, doors, windows, furniture, moulding, siding, etc. It does not include panel products, shakes, shingles or any pulp and paper products.

Revisions
Statistics Canada revises trade data for the previous three data years with release of the December data. The revision number is indicated in the footer of the tables (e.g., Rev 1 is the first annual revision, etc., and Prelim indicates it is the first release of data to December for that year). In addition to annual revisions, Statistics Canada revises the data for the previous data year every quarter (indicated in the footer by Rev Q1, etc).

Service Offered for Detailed Trade Statistics
For B.C. government statistics users requiring more detailed information on exports or imports, a special report service is offered through the address below:

Dan Schrier
BC STATS
P.O. Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
(250) 387-0376

This service is provided through the Trade Research and Inquiry Package (TRIP) computer reporting system. TRIP offers user-defined tabulations of export or import statistics for British Columbia, Canada, the United States and other countries. Tabulations can include information on commodities, countries, U.S. states, years, months, mode of transport, etc.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE			ANNUAL		
	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2005	2006	CHANGE 2005-06	2003	2004	2005
	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		(%)	VALUES ($,000)		
United Kingdom	21,555	22,889	6.2%	79,825	111,759	40.0%	302,431	340,151	420,910
Germany	33,244	48,621	46.3%	104,866	129,486	23.5%	364,273	415,542	477,388
People's Republic of China	144,916	119,740	-17.4%	329,732	340,113	3.1%	907,766	1,262,965	1,376,338
Hong Kong	23,901	26,557	11.1%	55,220	52,502	-4.9%	179,573	254,224	226,299
Taiwan	31,904	52,553	64.7%	115,163	132,046	14.7%	428,132	482,240	511,369
Japan	308,528	392,691	27.3%	875,967	1,015,287	15.9%	3,649,686	3,799,308	4,171,195
South Korea	59,516	101,836	71.1%	227,330	277,692	22.2%	772,125	909,249	1,173,051
India	15,683	33,629	114.4%	66,991	60,595	-9.5%	107,899	131,756	193,714
Australia	18,298	8,974	-51.0%	43,432	37,031	-14.7%	200,826	222,136	176,893
Mexico	26,835	22,004	-18.0%	68,296	52,228	-23.5%	107,269	197,164	239,891
United States	1,807,285	1,920,983	6.3%	4,937,640	5,592,241	13.3%	18,792,350	20,121,209	22,081,453
other	238,428	300,792	26.2%	707,167	764,952	8.2%	2,377,002	2,841,699	3,224,672
Total International Exports	**2,730,091**	**3,051,268**	**11.8%**	**7,611,650**	**8,565,933**	**12.5%**	**28,189,333**	**30,977,644**	**34,275,171**
1) Western Europe	163,385	224,228	37.2%	530,771	624,356	17.6%	1,877,274	2,179,751	2,465,652
2) Eastern Europe	3,539	5,808	64.1%	15,091	13,742	-8.9%	35,532	77,408	128,319
3) South East Asia	56,396	38,537	-31.7%	135,783	109,527	-19.3%	402,849	466,641	470,944
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	3,125	3,857	23.4%	12,198	12,068	-1.1%	65,433	55,094	58,942
5) South America	15,871	49,584	212.4%	75,374	120,516	59.9%	281,172	319,260	437,936
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	7,499	11,820	57.6%	22,759	30,918	35.9%	64,728	92,183	109,429
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	650,578	745,329	14.6%	1,799,546	1,978,602	10.0%	6,598,713	7,493,053	8,186,103
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	342,051	352,638	3.1%	923,559	963,315	4.3%	2,949,027	3,693,745	4,014,908
9) Middle East	28,975	29,760	2.7%	58,395	70,782	21.2%	207,976	248,472	310,713
	SHARE OF TOTAL (%)								
United Kingdom	0.8%	0.8%		1.0%	1.3%		1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Germany	1.2%	1.6%		1.4%	1.5%		1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
People's Republic of China	5.3%	3.9%		4.3%	4.0%		3.2%	4.1%	4.0%
Hong Kong	0.9%	0.9%		0.7%	0.6%		0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Taiwan	1.2%	1.7%		1.5%	1.5%		1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Japan	11.3%	12.9%		11.5%	11.9%		12.9%	12.3%	12.2%
South Korea	2.2%	3.3%		3.0%	3.2%		2.7%	2.9%	3.4%
India	0.6%	1.1%		0.9%	0.7%		0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Australia	0.7%	0.3%		0.6%	0.4%		0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Mexico	1.0%	0.7%		0.9%	0.6%		0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
United States	66.2%	63.0%		64.9%	65.3%		66.7%	65.0%	64.4%
other	8.7%	9.9%		9.3%	8.9%		8.4%	9.2%	9.4%
Total International Exports	**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**		**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
1) Western Europe	6.0%	7.3%		7.0%	7.3%		6.7%	7.0%	7.2%
2) Eastern Europe	0.1%	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%		0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
3) South East Asia	2.1%	1.3%		1.8%	1.3%		1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
4) Africa (exc. Egypt & Mid-East)	0.1%	0.1%		0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
5) South America	0.6%	1.6%		1.0%	1.4%		1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
6) Cent. Amer. & Caribb. (exc. Mex.)	0.3%	0.4%		0.3%	0.4%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
7) Pacific Rim (including Japan)	23.8%	24.4%		23.6%	23.1%		23.4%	24.2%	23.9%
8) Pacific Rim (excluding Japan)	12.5%	11.6%		12.1%	11.2%		10.5%	11.9%	11.7%
9) Middle East	1.1%	1.0%		0.8%	0.8%		0.7%	0.8%	0.9%

See attached NOTES for countries within listed regions.

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to ALL COUNTRIES
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	CHANGE 2005-06 (%)	SHARE 2005 (%)	SHARE 2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**868,620**	**852,184**	**-1.9%**	**2,294,735**	**2,344,824**	**2.2%**	**30.1%**	**27.4%**
Lumber (softwood)	593,142	567,141	-4.4%	1,556,391	1,575,182	1.2%	20.4%	18.4%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	20,539	22,397	9.1%	50,420	54,244	7.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	41,726	44,957	7.7%	110,455	118,423	7.2%	1.5%	1.4%
Other Panel Products	67,317	76,486	13.6%	183,203	195,753	6.9%	2.4%	2.3%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	81,431	77,086	-5.3%	223,089	218,020	-2.3%	2.9%	2.5%
Other	64,465	64,097	-0.6%	171,177	183,202	7.0%	2.2%	2.1%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**394,206**	**406,906**	**3.2%**	**1,172,620**	**1,133,631**	**-3.3%**	**15.4%**	**13.2%**
Pulp	233,787	220,091	-5.9%	669,343	642,036	-4.1%	8.8%	7.5%
Newsprint	50,567	64,121	26.8%	157,123	161,032	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	96,395	107,424	11.4%	305,790	290,001	-5.2%	4.0%	3.4%
Other	13,458	15,270	13.5%	40,365	40,462	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**128,204**	**110,951**	**-13.5%**	**328,143**	**288,292**	**-12.1%**	**4.3%**	**3.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	6,356	5,662	-10.9%	20,504	19,585	-4.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	16,466	11,362	-31.0%	36,223	26,779	-26.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Other	105,381	93,926	-10.9%	271,416	241,928	-10.9%	3.6%	2.8%
FISH PRODUCTS	**59,405**	**68,992**	**16.1%**	**164,153**	**185,302**	**12.9%**	**2.2%**	**2.2%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	12,105	13,815	14.1%	24,921	26,129	4.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	23,210	31,592	36.1%	68,988	92,318	33.8%	0.9%	1.1%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	5,505	6,079	10.4%	18,803	18,120	-3.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	18,585	17,505	-5.8%	51,441	48,735	-5.3%	0.7%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**226,993**	**268,358**	**18.2%**	**715,690**	**736,018**	**2.8%**	**9.4%**	**8.6%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	68,636	100,147	45.9%	232,695	274,721	18.1%	3.1%	3.2%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	49,647	38,212	-23.0%	156,776	117,648	-25.0%	2.1%	1.4%
Unwrought Aluminum	50,022	53,631	7.2%	135,978	147,474	8.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Unwrought Zinc	36,440	45,979	26.2%	100,283	107,774	7.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Other	22,248	30,389	36.6%	89,958	88,401	-1.7%	1.2%	1.0%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**483,340**	**631,875**	**30.8%**	**1,314,794**	**2,056,324**	**56.4%**	**17.3%**	**24.0%**
Natural Gas	274,042	323,771	18.1%	744,305	1,211,292	62.7%	9.8%	14.1%
Coal	165,929	277,926	67.5%	473,864	756,686	59.7%	6.2%	8.8%
Electricity	12,933	10,783	-16.6%	66,631	32,905	-50.6%	0.9%	0.4%
Other	10,436	19,395	85.8%	29,994	55,440	84.8%	0.4%	0.6%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**278,118**	**368,653**	**32.6%**	**757,637**	**898,270**	**18.6%**	**10.0%**	**10.5%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	34,428	34,776	1.0%	96,616	97,348	0.8%	1.3%	1.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	51,904	64,728	24.7%	131,814	170,001	29.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Other	191,786	269,149	40.3%	529,207	630,921	19.2%	7.0%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**44,098**	**50,703**	**15.0%**	**124,029**	**141,487**	**14.1%**	**1.6%**	**1.7%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**11,331**	**13,714**	**21.0%**	**30,049**	**40,527**	**34.9%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**255,750**	**278,952**	**9.1%**	**709,800**	**741,360**	**4.4%**	**9.3%**	**8.7%**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,730,091**	**3,051,288**	**11.8%**	**7,811,650**	**8,565,933**	**12.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the U.S.A.
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**687,491**	**676,444**	**-1.6%**	**1,786,489**	**1,863,927**	**4.2%**	**36.2%**	**33.3%**
Lumber (softwood)	484,523	435,926	-6.2%	1,185,593	1,216,123	2.6%	24.0%	21.7%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	19,806	21,032	6.2%	48,478	51,187	5.6%	1.0%	0.9%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	37,729	44,008	16.6%	100,008	115,175	15.2%	2.0%	2.1%
Other Panel Products	64,417	73,529	14.1%	175,523	187,483	6.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	70,695	67,208	-4.9%	192,289	189,916	-1.2%	3.9%	3.4%
Other	30,322	34,741	14.6%	86,598	104,043	20.1%	1.8%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**174,512**	**187,036**	**7.2%**	**533,326**	**527,628**	**-1.1%**	**10.8%**	**9.4%**
Pulp	61,856	59,799	-3.3%	188,071	178,149	-5.3%	3.8%	3.2%
Newsprint	26,613	33,275	25.0%	83,697	96,144	14.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	74,924	82,211	9.7%	230,505	220,681	-4.3%	4.7%	3.9%
Other	11,119	11,750	5.7%	31,052	32,654	5.2%	0.6%	0.6%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**71,767**	**75,817**	**5.7%**	**188,624**	**204,839**	**8.6%**	**3.8%**	**3.7%**
Fruit and Nuts	4,525	3,122	-31.0%	13,465	13,158	-2.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Vegetables	13,613	10,977	-19.4%	29,103	25,982	-10.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Other	53,618	61,719	15.1%	146,056	165,698	13.4%	3.0%	3.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**38,886**	**48,948**	**25.9%**	**100,263**	**126,936**	**26.6%**	**2.0%**	**2.3%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	8,073	9,136	13.2%	11,415	13,081	14.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	18,033	28,328	57.1%	54,014	82,089	52.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	2,968	2,497	-15.9%	9,595	7,025	-26.8%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	9,811	8,987	-8.4%	25,239	24,742	-2.0%	0.5%	0.4%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**55,917**	**55,709**	**-0.4%**	**185,694**	**157,623**	**-15.1%**	**3.8%**	**2.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	13,610	14,440	6.1%	66,757	35,496	-46.8%	1.4%	0.6%
Unwrought Aluminum	4,377	5,541	26.6%	12,347	17,911	45.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Unwrought Zinc	26,972	24,008	-11.0%	76,839	65,756	-14.4%	1.6%	1.2%
Other	10,958	11,721	7.0%	29,752	38,459	29.3%	0.6%	0.7%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**320,949**	**365,668**	**13.9%**	**879,618**	**1,337,735**	**52.1%**	**17.8%**	**23.9%**
Natural Gas	274,042	323,771	18.1%	744,305	1,211,292	62.7%	15.1%	21.7%
Coal	23,875	11,759	-50.7%	39,172	39,954	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Electricity	12,933	10,783	-16.6%	66,631	32,905	-50.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Other	10,099	19,355	91.7%	29,510	53,583	81.6%	0.6%	1.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**202,094**	**238,002**	**17.8%**	**557,733**	**626,839**	**12.2%**	**11.3%**	**11.2%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	29,080	30,637	5.4%	79,371	84,286	6.2%	1.6%	1.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	37,462	49,774	32.9%	96,381	125,703	30.4%	2.0%	2.2%
Other	135,552	157,592	16.3%	381,981	415,850	8.9%	7.7%	7.4%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**41,333**	**46,430**	**12.3%**	**116,557**	**130,587**	**12.0%**	**2.4%**	**2.3%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**9,011**	**11,424**	**26.8%**	**22,791**	**33,287**	**46.7%**	**0.5%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**205,334**	**215,504**	**5.0%**	**584,545**	**583,940**	**3.4%**	**11.4%**	**10.4%**
GRAND TOTAL	**1,807,285**	**1,920,983**	**6.3%**	**4,937,640**	**5,592,241**	**13.3%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to JAPAN
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**120,957**	**126,175**	**4.3%**	**336,049**	**331,116**	**-1.5%**	**38.4%**	**32.6%**
Lumber (softwood)	85,619	93,995	9.8%	239,873	245,295	2.3%	27.4%	24.2%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	0	2	NA	11	12	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,892	547	-71.1%	4,989	1,701	-65.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Other Panel Products	2,522	1,835	-27.3%	6,301	5,182	-17.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	8,805	8,318	-5.5%	25,501	21,279	-16.6%	2.9%	2.1%
Other	22,118	21,478	-2.9%	59,375	57,647	-2.9%	6.8%	5.7%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**29,289**	**22,592**	**-22.8%**	**82,373**	**66,419**	**-19.4%**	**9.4%**	**6.5%**
Pulp	23,304	21,070	-9.6%	64,474	62,139	-3.6%	7.4%	6.1%
Newsprint	3,993	521	-87.0%	13,352	1,642	-87.7%	1.5%	0.2%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	1,720	618	-64.1%	3,760	1,836	-51.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	251	384	52.7%	787	802	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**11,611**	**9,736**	**-16.2%**	**30,311**	**24,121**	**-20.4%**	**3.5%**	**2.4%**
Fruit and Nuts	879	1,850	110.5%	2,411	3,553	47.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Vegetables	65	35	-45.3%	169	228	35.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	10,667	7,849	-26.4%	27,732	20,340	-26.7%	3.2%	2.0%
FISH PRODUCTS	**6,501**	**5,571**	**-14.3%**	**18,038**	**14,782**	**-18.0%**	**2.1%**	**1.5%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	1,741	2,428	39.4%	8,165	5,630	-31.0%	0.9%	0.6%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,652	529	-68.0%	2,554	2,394	-6.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	128	328	156.5%	352	821	133.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	2,980	2,286	-23.3%	6,965	5,937	-14.7%	0.8%	0.6%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**87,073**	**116,282**	**33.5%**	**262,166**	**319,050**	**21.7%**	**29.9%**	**31.4%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	35,237	56,991	61.7%	86,181	149,687	73.7%	9.8%	14.7%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	9,103	13,065	43.5%	27,485	40,461	47.2%	3.1%	4.0%
Unwrought Aluminum	36,154	29,556	-18.3%	99,036	89,126	-10.0%	11.3%	8.8%
Unwrought Zinc	531	788	48.5%	1,501	1,558	3.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	6,048	15,882	162.6%	47,962	38,218	-20.3%	5.5%	3.8%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**40,610**	**64,815**	**59.6%**	**109,199**	**189,062**	**73.1%**	**12.5%**	**18.6%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	40,493	64,815	60.1%	109,015	189,011	73.4%	12.4%	18.6%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	117	0	-100.0%	184	51	-72.2%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**7,548**	**37,395**	**395.4%**	**15,643**	**48,675**	**211.2%**	**1.8%**	**4.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	1,614	791	-51.0%	3,107	1,240	-60.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	956	816	-14.6%	1,991	3,962	99.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Other	4,979	35,788	618.8%	10,546	43,473	312.2%	1.2%	4.3%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**401**	**229**	**-42.8%**	**821**	**686**	**-16.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**744**	**417**	**-43.9%**	**1,903**	**1,485**	**-21.9%**	**0.2%**	**0.1%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**3,813**	**9,478**	**148.6%**	**19,486**	**19,890**	**2.1%**	**2.2%**	**2.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**308,526**	**392,691**	**27.3%**	**875,987**	**1,015,287**	**15.9%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

(Rev 2 '03, Rev 1 '04, Rev Q1 '05)

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats

B.C. ORIGIN EXPORTS to the EUROPEAN UNION*
– SELECTED COMMODITIES –

	MARCH			YEAR-TO-DATE				
			CHANGE			CHANGE	SHARE	
	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 ($,000)	2006 ($,000)	2005-06 (%)	2005 (%)	2006 (%)
SOLID WOOD PRODUCTS	**21,966**	**20,252**	**-7.8%**	**67,082**	**67,941**	**1.3%**	**12.8%**	**11.0%**
Lumber (softwood)	13,611	14,592	7.2%	51,209	50,028	-2.3%	9.8%	8.1%
Cedar Shakes and Shingles	360	890	147.1%	990	1,911	93.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Plywood and Veneer (softwood)	1,710	145	-91.5%	4,052	571	-85.9%	0.8%	0.1%
Other Panel Products	0	35	21132.5%	80	80	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Selected Value Added Wood Products	658	487	-25.9%	1,154	3,618	213.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Other	5,627	4,103	-27.1%	9,596	11,731	22.2%	1.8%	1.9%
PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	**50,187**	**40,985**	**-18.3%**	**171,941**	**126,853**	**-26.2%**	**32.9%**	**20.5%**
Pulp	44,038	37,172	-15.6%	154,572	112,226	-27.4%	29.6%	18.1%
Newsprint	0	72	NA	0	72	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Paper, Paperboard - exc. Newsprint	6,119	3,718	-39.2%	17,220	14,332	-16.8%	3.3%	2.3%
Other	30	24	-20.0%	149	224	49.8%	0.0%	0.0%
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD OTHER THAN FISH	**2,322**	**2,108**	**-9.3%**	**7,270**	**5,851**	**-19.5%**	**1.4%**	**0.9%**
Fruit and Nuts	0	148	NA	0	148	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Vegetables	340	27	-92.2%	1,001	151	-85.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	1,982	1,930	-2.6%	6,269	5,552	-11.4%	1.2%	0.9%
FISH PRODUCTS	**3,498**	**3,947**	**12.8%**	**12,940**	**12,147**	**-6.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.0%**
Whole Fish;Fresh, Ch'd, Froz. exc Salmon	886	901	1.8%	2,355	2,315	-1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Whole Salmon; Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	1,110	1,164	4.9%	4,106	3,574	-12.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Salmon; Fillets, Canned, Smoked, etc.	1,445	1,790	23.8%	5,996	6,087	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Other	57	92	60.8%	483	170	-64.8%	0.1%	0.0%
METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	**5,912**	**7,566**	**28.0%**	**25,089**	**35,874**	**43.0%**	**4.8%**	**5.8%**
Copper Ores and Concentrates	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Molybdenum Ores and Concentrates	5,266	6,824	29.6%	23,716	32,540	37.2%	4.5%	5.3%
Unwrought Aluminum	116	81	-30.6%	326	420	28.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Unwrought Zinc	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	530	662	24.8%	1,047	2,915	178.4%	0.2%	0.5%
ENERGY PRODUCTS	**36,081**	**93,325**	**158.7%**	**134,187**	**246,155**	**83.4%**	**25.7%**	**39.8%**
Natural Gas	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Coal	36,077	93,316	158.7%	134,180	246,135	83.4%	25.7%	39.8%
Electricity	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0.0%	0.0%
Other	4	9	141.8%	6	20	215.8%	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	**26,894**	**45,869**	**70.7%**	**75,178**	**97,547**	**29.8%**	**14.4%**	**15.8%**
Motor Vehicles and Parts	944	1,319	39.8%	6,432	3,146	-51.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Electrical/Electronic/Communications	3,276	5,315	62.2%	8,477	15,955	88.2%	1.6%	2.6%
Other	22,474	38,935	73.2%	60,270	78,447	30.2%	11.5%	12.7%
PLASTICS AND ARTICLES OF PLASTIC	**723**	**1,915**	**164.8%**	**2,037**	**3,612**	**77.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.6%**
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	**1,267**	**951**	**-24.9%**	**4,059**	**3,713**	**-8.5%**	**0.8%**	**0.6%**
ALL OTHER COMMODITIES	**12,407**	**6,202**	**-50.0%**	**23,162**	**18,679**	**-19.4%**	**4.4%**	**3.0%**
GRAND TOTAL	**161,066**	**222,817**	**38.3%**	**522,946**	**618,372**	**18.2%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

* Note that as of May 1, 2004 the European Union expanded to include ten new members. These figures include those ten countries.

Source: Statistics Canada and BC Stats